Volume 169 No. 18

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

April 30 1956

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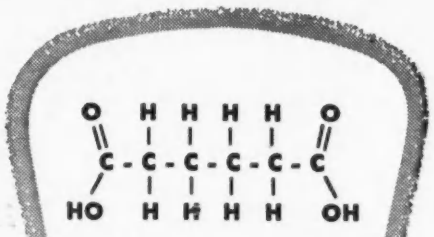

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Residue after Evaporation	0.001% Max.
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*Boiling Point of Pure CS_2 at 760 mm. = 46.3° C.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 18 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 30, 1956

SALES VICE-PRESIDENT: Gilbert F. Richards, general sales manager of Kaiser Metal Products, Inc., Bristol, Pa., who has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales for Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia.

'Another Very Good Year' Is What BDSA Chemical Chief Sees on Business Horizon

BDSA's George A. Fowles took a long look into his crystal ball last week for the benefit of OPD readers and could not see a cloud on the chemical horizon. In fact, what he saw was "another very good year" ahead. Mr. Fowles dismissed the chilling comments of some observers, who have noted that inventories now are the highest on record. He was emphatic in pointing out that stocks on hand are not out of line in their ratio to sales. He added that pessimists' fears that sales may slip made the inventories appear larger than they are in reality.

The comments from the director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration came following the appearance of an article earlier in the week in BDSA's "Survey of Current Business."

Inventory Rise Noted

In that publication, which is put out by BDSA's Office of Business Economics, chemicals was one of the four major manufacturing industries cited as accounting for the bulk in the rise in business inventories in recent months. They reached $83.5 billion at the end of February, or about $6 billion over February, 1955.

The survey also reported that chemical companies accounted for about half of the rise in book values of inventories of all nondurable goods-manufacturing companies last year and "a somewhat larger proportion so far this year." Inventory changes in other major nondurable goods industries have been small in 1955 and early 1956.

Commenting on the industry's inventory position, Mr. Fowles told OPD:—

"So far in 1956, seasonally-adjusted chemical sales have been maintained close to the December, 1955, level of $1,959,000,000. March and April volume is expected to show an uptrend.

"Chemical production seems to have edged up slightly since December of last year and this has resulted currently in the

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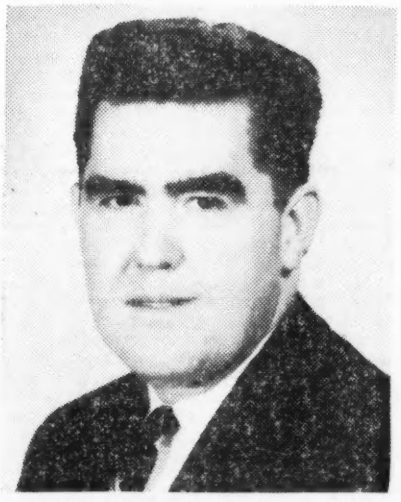

RESEARCH MANAGER: Dr. George McCoy, named manager of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's research and development department, a major component of Pennsalt's recently created technical division.

Sulfuric Facility Slated for Elizabeth

Plans to build a new sulfuric acid plant in Elizabeth, N. J., were revealed last week by General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, along with the announcement that it has bought a tract of 120 acres in that area fronting on Newark Bay.

General Chemical's purchase represents the first entrance of a major industrial concern into Elizabeth's large undeveloped industrial zone running along the bay north of the Jersey Central Railroad mainline and east of its Newark-Elizabeth branch.

The site is south of the area which the Port of New York Authority has under consideration for development on both sides of the Newark-Elizabeth boundary line.

The property is being acquired under the terms of a purchase agreement made

—Continued on page 70

Commerce Dep't Cutting Soviet Export Red Tape

Red tape burdens imposed on exporters of peaceful goods to Soviet Russia and its European satellites were eased last week by the Department of Commerce.

Secretary Sinclair Weeks issued an order suspending a requirement that shippers apply for individual licenses to export about 700 non-strategic items to the European Soviet bloc and such items can now move out of the country under general license.

The 700-odd items involved are in fifty-seven commodity categories including the following:—Drugs and pharmaceuticals rubber products, fibers, paper products,

—Continued on page 70

Synthetic Rubber Flowing Again From Institute Plant

For the first time since 1953, man-made rubber has started to flow from the former government plant at Institute, W. Va., which Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., recently purchased for $11 million.

Having taken possession on February 21, Goodrich-Gulf now has one of three production lines in operation turning out GR-S type rubber.

Aluminum Set-Asides Decline for 3d Quarter

The Department of Commerce last week ordered 142 million pounds of aluminum from the total supply to be available in the third quarter to be set aside to fill military and Atomic Energy Commission orders. The set-aside includes amounts needed for defense-related "B" products, foil and ingot for powder.

This reserve is 8 million pounds less than the amount set aside for similar orders in the second quarter of this year. Officials said that the decrease reflects a change in military requirements. The third quarter figure represents 14 percent of the anticipated supply of primary aluminum for that period. Second quarter set-asides were 15 percent of anticipated supplies.

DuPont Unit Set To Produce 'Freon'

A multi-million dollar plant for the manufacture of "Freon" refrigerants and aerosol propellents, by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., at Antioch, Calif., is slated to go on stream about September 1.

Construction of the new facilities was begun last summer to meet long-term needs of the refrigeration and aerosol industries west of the Rockies. The plant is located on the site at which duPon' is constructing manufacturing units for the manufacture of tetraethyl lead.

Initial products to be turned out for the company's kine ic chemicals division will be "Freon-11" trichloromonofluoromethane and "Freon-12" dichlorodifluoromethane.

Refrigerant storage and re-loading facilities at the plant already are nearing completion, the company added, and it is expected that warehouse facilities will be available within the next three months to speed up delivery service in advance of the plant opening.

The Antioch location will serve as the principal distribution point of all "Freon" refrigerants and aerosol propellants in

—Continued on page 70

Three Firms Offer to Purchase Rubber Plants

Government plans for disposing of the last of its synthetic rubber facilities—the alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky., and the catalyst manufacturing equipment at Baltimore, Md.—entered the negotiation stage last week with three firms vying for the facilities.

The Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission announced that it has received proposals to acquire the facilities by purchase or lease from the following:—

Bidders Named

For the Louisville alcohol, butadiene plant—Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

For the catalyst manufacturing equipment—Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., and Publicker Industries.

The deadline for filing offers for the facilities was April 19. The disposal commission said that priority will be given in the negotiations to proposals for purchase. It did not disclose whether offers to purchase were filed by each of the bidders.

Negotiations for purchase of the alcohol-butadiene plant must be completed within thirty days or by May 19. The Attorney General must approve any recommended sale or lease of either facilities from the standpoint of the antitrust laws.

Any sale or lease of the alcohol-butadiene plant must be submitted to the congress for review. If not disapproved by either house of congress within thirty days after submission, the sale or lease will become final.

These facilities were originally offered for sale by the commission in November, 1953, but no bids for purchase were then received. The alcohol-butadiene plant was leased to Publicker in April, 1955, for a term of three years, and is now in partial production. The catalyst manufacturing equipment has been in a standby status since August, 1952.

Disposal of these facilities will signal the completion of the commission's disposal program. These are the only facilities, of the twenty-seven plants plus equipment and tankcars, offered for sale in November, 1953, which are still in government hands.

Green Bay Has Plans For Lithium Ore Plant

Green Bay Mining & Exploration, Ltd., is proceeding with arrangements for the sinking of a shaft and erection of a processing mill for lithium ore that was recently discovered on its property in North-Central Manitoba, Michael M. Phillet, president of the Edmonton, Alberta, company, has announced.

It is expected that within a year a shaft will be sunk on Green Bay's property providing for the mining of 1,000 tons of lithium ore per day, he stated.

Drilling operations revealed a proven deposit of around 2 million tons of lithium ore, averaging 1.4 percent lithium oxide, Mr. Phillet said. On the basis of the current price of $11 per ton of lithium ore containing 1 percent lithium oxide, this discovery represents a market value of $30.8 million.

Uhe, Polak Trading Unite

George Uhe Company, New York, has merged with Polak Trading Company. Polak will henceforth be known as Polak Trading Company Division of Uhe. The division will be co-managed by Edward B. Polak and Gilbert H. Schuster.

P.A.'s See Rolling Business Adjustments in April

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The returns by purchasing executives reporting in the April business survey clearly reflect the rolling adjustments taking place within the high level of industrial activity. When contrasted with March, the varying percentages emphasize that condition.

For instance, in the April returns 37 percent reported increased production, compared with 33 percent in March, while 49 percent reported April production remained the same, as against 57 percent so reporting in March. Declining production in April was reported by 14 percent of those participating, compared with only 10 percent who reported declines in March.

In the category of new orders, 36 percent reported improvement in April; 45 percent said no change, and 19 percent reported reduced volume of incoming orders. By comparison, those percentages in the March reporting were 33 percent, 50 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

The business survey committee members indicate there was no moderation in the rapidly rising price structure, with the emphasis noted on raw materials, nonferrous metals and electrical equipment.

With the settlement of local strikes, employment is reportedly holding at high levels, and the committee members still find a shortage of engineers and skilled personnel.

Buying policy remains essentially unchanged, and the inventory position confirms the condition of rolling adjustments noted in production and new orders.

Expectations have been exceeded, say 58 percent who answered the following special question: "Are demands on industrial production in general greater, the same or lower than you expected they would be as we enter the second quarter?"

That industrial output is, at least, as high as was estimated is reported by 31 percent of the committee members, and only 11 percent found April production below anticipated levels.

The rising prices reflected in the March reports of committee members continued unabated. Not since last September have so many felt the advancing price pressures. In April, those reporting price increases rose to 76 percent, from 68 percent in March. While 31 percent reported prices the same in March, only 21 percent were in this category in April. Lower prices were indicated by 3 percent, compared to 1 percent the previous month.

Where inventories of purchased mate-

—Continued on page 70

Grace, Cosden Agree On Merger Proposal

Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Spring, Tex., and W. R. Grace & Co., New York, have agreed on a merger through which Grace will acquire Cosden on the basis of 1.025 shares of Grace common stock for each share of Cosden common.

The managements of the two companies will recommend the merger to their boards of directors for approval at meetings to be held early in May. Subsequently, it is to be submitted to the stockholders of each company for final action.

Wormser Asks Reasonable Tax on Imports of Lead, Zinc

A key government official has declared himself in favor of a reasonable tax on imports of lead and zinc following completion of the current government stockpiling programs. F. E. Wormser, assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior, expressed his liking for such a program before a combined session of the American Zinc Institute and the Lead Industries Association in St. Louis, Mo., last week.

HEADS NEW LABORATORY: Irving Colbert, named to head its new products application laboratory by N. I. Malmstrom & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Such a tax, Mr. Wormser said, would serve to give the domestic producer a slightly higher price than that of the world market and at the same time would impose little penalty on the foreign producer selling in United States markets.

What Tax Would Not Do

"It would not, of course, protect the lead and zinc mining industries from major dips that might result from unforeseen changes to which our economy may be subjected, but it would be a much better device for assistance than a subsidy," he said.

Leaders of the industry have advocated the enactment of such a tax. According to Mr. Wormser, they believe that when stockpiling is complete, lead and zinc mining will require assistance beyond that offered by the present tariff.

"This scheme is similar in principle," he said, "to the import tax on copper—a 2 cents per pound tax which congress has temporarily suspended so long as the price stays above 24 cents. It automatically becomes effective once again whenever the price falls below the 24-cent level."

Mr. Wormser reported that the administration is embarking on a program of acquiring critical and strategic materials over and above those needed for military stockpiling, "and that these acquisitions are to be isolated from commercial markets in the same manner as the military stockpile."

The important significance to the mineral industries is, he said, "that such a program can serve to lift surplus metals

—Continued on page 64

Nat'l Gypsum Pres. Assumes Post Today

Lewis R. Sanderson retires today as president of National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Named to succeed Mr. Sanderson is Fred A. Manske, formerly executive vice-president of the firm. Melvin H. Baker, chairman, will continue as chief executive officer of National Gypsum.

Operations vice-president Wells F. Anderson has been elected a director to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Sanderson's retirement. Mr. Anderson has also been elevated to the rank of senior vice-president.

National Gypsum has also created a policy board composed of the president and the two senior vice-presidents, Mr. Anderson and John W. Brown, vice-president in charge of marketing.

"These three men," Mr. Baker said, "will meet daily to deal not only with current issues but long range planning as well."

Mr. Sanderson has been president of National Gypsum since 1951. Mr. Manske, the new president, is a production expert who rose through the ranks of the sales, research, engineering and manufacturing divisions. He has been executive vice-president since 1954.

Business Must Be Equal To Technology: Greenewalt

American business must be big enough to keep up with the advances on the technological horizon, Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., declared last week before the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association at that group's convention in New York.

"Business units, whether concerned with nylon or news, must be large enough to support the scale of activity to which they are dedicated, and that scale is never static, but increases continually with technological growth and improved living standards.

"Modern society, leaning so heavily on technology, simply cannot exist without many large units. As our technological horizons broaden and increase in complexity, the demand will be for increasing rather than decreasing aggregations of talent, manpower, and resources," Mr. Greenewalt said.

The Week's Price Changes

Cottonseed Meal, Egg Albumin, Dried Blood, Dammar Gum Ginger, Copra, Manila Copal Gum, Coconut Oil Lower.

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 43)
Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton
Celery seed, French, 3c. per lb. (p. 56)
Coriander, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56)
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 65)
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb. (p. 56)
Egg albumin, flake, 5c. per lb. (p. 47)
Fennel seed, Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 56)
Fishmeal, $1 per ton (p. 43)
Fishscrap, $1 per ton (p. 43)
Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, 1c. per lb. (p. 60)
Lard, cash, 1-5c. per lb. (p. 65)
Oil, castor, sulf., 2c. per lb. (p. 65)
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ⅞-1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ⅞c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Oleo, 1c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed, 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ⅞c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $8 per ton (p. 65)
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 65)
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 43)
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 1c. per lb. (p. 65)
No. 2, crude, 2c. per lb.
N.C. No. 3, crude, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. per lb.
Yellow, crude, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (p. 56)
Casein, imp., Arg., 2c. per lb. (p. 60)
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 56)
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 65)
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (p. 56)
Cochin, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Manila, DBB, 2c. per lb. (p. 60)
Mace, E. I., 10c. per lb. (p. 56)
W.I., 10c. per lb.
Nutmeg, E. I., 3c. per lb. (p. 56)
W.I., 2c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb. (p. 56)
Sage, Spanish, 10c. per lb. (p. 56)
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
Poppy seed, Argentine, 3c. per lb. (p. 56)
Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 4c. per lb. (p. 56)
White, 2c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

April 27, 1956	April 20, 1956	April 28, 1955
109.06	108.62	106.91

McKesson Drug Post to Nolen

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has placed H. C. Nolen in entire charge of the company's drug operations as a result of a reshuffling of executives in the southwest district. Mr. Nolen will be succeeded by Henry H. Henley, jr., on July 1 as vice-president in general charge of drug merchandising, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Henley is presently district vice-president of the southwest district.

Mr. Henley will be succeeded as southwest district vice-president by James W. Seibert, presently division manager of the company's Oklahoma City, Okla., division.

M. L. Jones, now drug sales manager of the Houston, Tex., division, has been appointed district sales manager of the southwest district. He succeeds Charles R. Beall, who on July 1 will become trade promotion manager of the drug department, New York.

Other changes in the drug department follow:—

Dan M. Donaldson, division manager, Amarillo, Tex., has been promoted to manager at Oklahoma City, effective June

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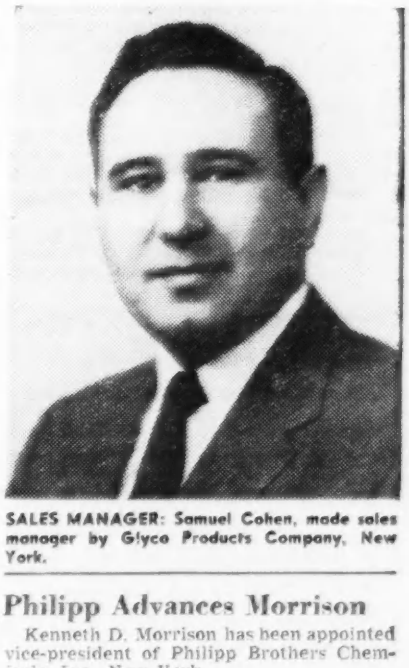

SALES MANAGER: Samuel Cohen, made sales manager by Glyco Products Company, New York.

Cortisone from Sisal Waste Successfully Made in Kenya

Hecogenin, the source of the raw material for cortisone, is now being successfully produced from sisal waste in a pilot plant at Ruiru, near Nairobi, Kenya, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

This culminates four years of research, initially started by the British Medical Association, and now incorporated within the large scale research program undertaken by a London company, three of whose scientists are now working in Kenya.

Philipp Advances Morrison

Kenneth D. Morrison has been appointed vice-president of Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc., New York.

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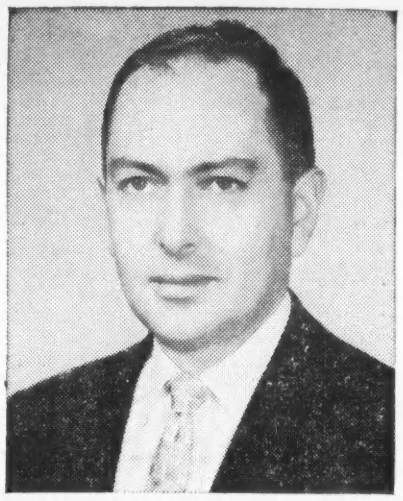


NATIONAL ANILINE PRODUCT MANAGERS: John J. Reed (left), named product manager of isocyanates, and M. S. Rhodes (right), made product manager of resin chemicals by National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Perchloryl Fluoride Is Readied For Commercial Output by Pennsalt

Perchloryl fluoride will soon be manufactured in commercial quantity by Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Patents are pending on a production process through which Pennsalt hopes to become the first commercial supplier of the non-incendiary oxidizing agent, which was discovered in 1952. Studies on the properties and applications of the fluorine compound are being continued at the Whitemarsh Laboratories by John Gall, director of inorganic research and a group led by Dr. Gerhard Barth-Wehrenalp.

Perchloryl fluoride is a colorless gas with a characteristic sweetish odor. On cooling, it forms a colorless liquid which solidifies at 146 degrees Centigrade to a white, crystalline solid. When stored in an ordinary cylinder at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit, the liquefied gas exerts a pressure of only 144 pounds.

Compound Is Thermally Stable

Perchloryl fluoride is thermally stable even when heated to the softening point of glass. It will, however, support combustion as readily as pure oxygen. The new compound is not hydrolyzed by hot water and is only slowly decomposed by alkali solutions.

Its oxidizing action is increased at high temperatures and in this respect it resembles oxygen. It is a non-incendiary oxidizing agent which can be safely stored and yet combustible materials will burn in it, as they do in air and oxygen, under similar conditions.

Perchloryl fluoride, according to Pennsalt, has many potential applications. In combination with other materials it will be used in the production of new explosives and new chemicals. It also is said to have promising uses in classified defense projects.

DuPont Overseas Firm Set to Sell Herbicides

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced the formation of a British subsidiary company, Du Pont Company (United Kingdom), Ltd.

The initial project of the new company will be to provide herbicides of British manufacture for the British market. The products involved are the substituted ureas, known as "Telvar" herbicide for industrial use and "Karmex" herbicide for agriculture.

The new company also will explore the possibility of future manufacture and sale of other duPont chemical products in the United Kingdom.

Paisley Acquires All Assets of Dilco

Paisley Products, Inc., New York, has expanded further into the west coast market through the acquisition of the assets, business and production facilities of Dilco Products, Inc., Redwood City, Calif.

The new plant will also act as a distributing and service point for the starch, dextrine and water soluble natural gum products produced by Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., the New York parent company of Paisley. Richard Dillinger, former head of Dilco, has joined the Morningstar-Paisley organization's staff in a combined sales, production and managerial capacity.

The present Morningstar-Paisley warehouse and office in San Francisco, under the direction of Joe B. Morningstar, vice-president of Morningstar, Nicol, will be moved to Redwood City and consolidated with the new plant.

The glues, pastes, and adhesives produced by Dilco will be integrated into the Paisley product line, and will be augmented by Paisley's specialized formulations.

Melamine Capacity Boost Is Planned by Cyanamid

Melamine production capacity of 20 million pounds annually has been planned for the Wallingford, Conn., plant of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

This is an expansion which would involve an eighteen-month construction program at Wallingford. This would be part of a larger expansion program which has already resulted in a 20 percent increase in melamine output of Cyanamid's Willow Island, W. Va., plant.

Gulf Oil to Trade Unit For Stock in Canada Firm

Gulf Oil Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has agreed to give its Canadian subsidiary to British American Oil Company in return for a greater interest in that concern. Gulf already owns 25 percent of British American. With the completion of the exchange, it will own 60 percent.

The exchange is contingent upon approval by British American shareholders at their annual meeting on May 18. It would quadruple the Canadian concern's net oil reserves and more than double its daily production.

Citrus Bioflavinoids a Winner Ten Times Over in Drug Field, Judging By Mounting Sales

Citrus bioflavinoids look like a winner ten times over in the drug field, producers say as they note that sales last year were a full ten times greater than those of the previous year. And sales in the previous year had doubled old records. The bioflavinoids, which only a short time ago moved in pound lots, are now tonnage items, which is an indication of their acceptance as potent and active new drugs and nutritional supplements. Research and clinical investigation continue, and today the market potential looks promising in many directions.

As early as 1937 a crude form of bioflavinoids was sold commercially for nondescript purposes. The real pharmaceutical phase of bioflavinoid marketing, however, probably stems from a product sold around 1946-47 by Eli Lilly & Co., in which bioflavinoids were incorporated for definite pharmaceutical purposes.

Akin to Vitamin Pictures

Currently, the bioflavinoid picture is much akin to the vitamin B picture of just a few years ago, wherein the complexes were necessary and more effective than isolated units.

The vitamin researchers broke down the barriers, discovering and producing individually the more effective and important fractions of the vitamin B complex. In the field of bioflavinoids, such segregation, isolation and production of effective compounds is expected to develop, too.

Considerable clinical research has been built up to support the use of bioflavinoids and the Food and Drug Administration has approved certain of these items as new drugs on the basis of such evidence.

As of now, there appear to be five rich fields in which the citrus bioflavinoids can be of therapeutic value. They are the common cold, vascular diseases, inflammatory conditions, catalytic application and nutrition.

Use of the bioflavinoids in treating the common cold is of importance to practically every human being, but the importance is considered less vital when compared to certain other fields.

Probably because it is backed, as of now, by more imposing clinical experience than any other phase of end-use, the present potential for bioflavinoids looks perhaps most promising in the field of vascular treatment. This applies not only to such phases as capillary fragility, but also to arterial and veinal integrity.

In effectiveness, it is claimed that the bioflavinoid marketed as hesperidin complex at $6.45 per pound is about twice that of rutin, according to work done in England, while the effectiveness of the

—*Continued on page 40*

Electromet Marks Entry Into Titanium Metal Field

The first heat of titanium metal sponge at the new Ashtabula, Ohio, plant of Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, was completed last week. This heat, produced by the sodium-reduction process, marks the entry of Electromet into the titanium metal sponge field on a commercial scale.

The plant, which has a capacity of about 7,500 tons of titanium metal sponge a year, is the largest built to date and was privately financed by the company. The new plant is located on the Lake Erie site of Electromet's plant for the production of ferro-alloys and calcium carbide at Ashtabula.

ASSISTANT TREASURER: Harold A. Rockwell, elevated from director of accounting and taxes to assistant treasurer by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Lilly Money Going To Agriculture Study

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., is putting $3 million into an expansion program for agricultural research. The money will be used to construct an agricultural research center on 417 acres at Greenfield, Ind., present site of the pharmaceutical maker's biological laboratories.

Construction will begin by midsummer, according to Dr. T. P. Carney, Lilly vice-president in charge of research, development, and control. One to two years will be required to complete the dozen building units.

The research center will include the following:—Administration building, plant disease laboratories, greenhouses, veterinary research laboratories, cattle feeding barn, swine farrowing house, swine nursery, swine research barn, sheep barn, caged layer house, broiler plant, and centrally located feed-mixing plant.

The agricultural research program will touch nearly all phases of agriculture—animal nutrition, veterinary medicine, insects and insecticides, and plant nutrition and diseases.

The company's veterinary research will be closely coordinated with activities of Corn States Laboratories, Inc., Omaha, Neb., a recently-purchased subsidiary.

DuPont Licenses Glyco

Dimethyl hydantoin, monomethylol dimethyl hydantoin and dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde resin are now available from Glyco Products Company. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has licensed Glyco to manufacture and sell these products.

Chemical Progress Seen Starting in the Schools

Chemical progress in research and industry really begins in the nation's schools, leaders in the field declared last week in addresses marking the observance of Chemical Progress Week.

William S. Carlson, president of the State University of New York, speaking at the kick-off luncheon in New York, told industry leaders that their personal activity and prestige can mean much more to schools than all the funds which their companies can possibly make available to education.

Pointing out that industry last year had contributed $500 million to support education, Dr. Carlson said, "If, in addition, the top brains of business could have been recruited to help solve the particular problems of individual institutions—the benefits could have been multiplied."

The greatest contribution that can be made to education must come from the interested citizen working in his own community with his own schools, according to an address prepared for delivery to the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry by Thomas C. Fetherston, assistant director of public relations for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

In Mr. Fetherston's absence the address was read by Homer R. Morrison, assistant manager of advertising for Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide.

Practical steps to improve education generally will in the long run help to provide more scientists, it was pointed out in the Fetherston paper.

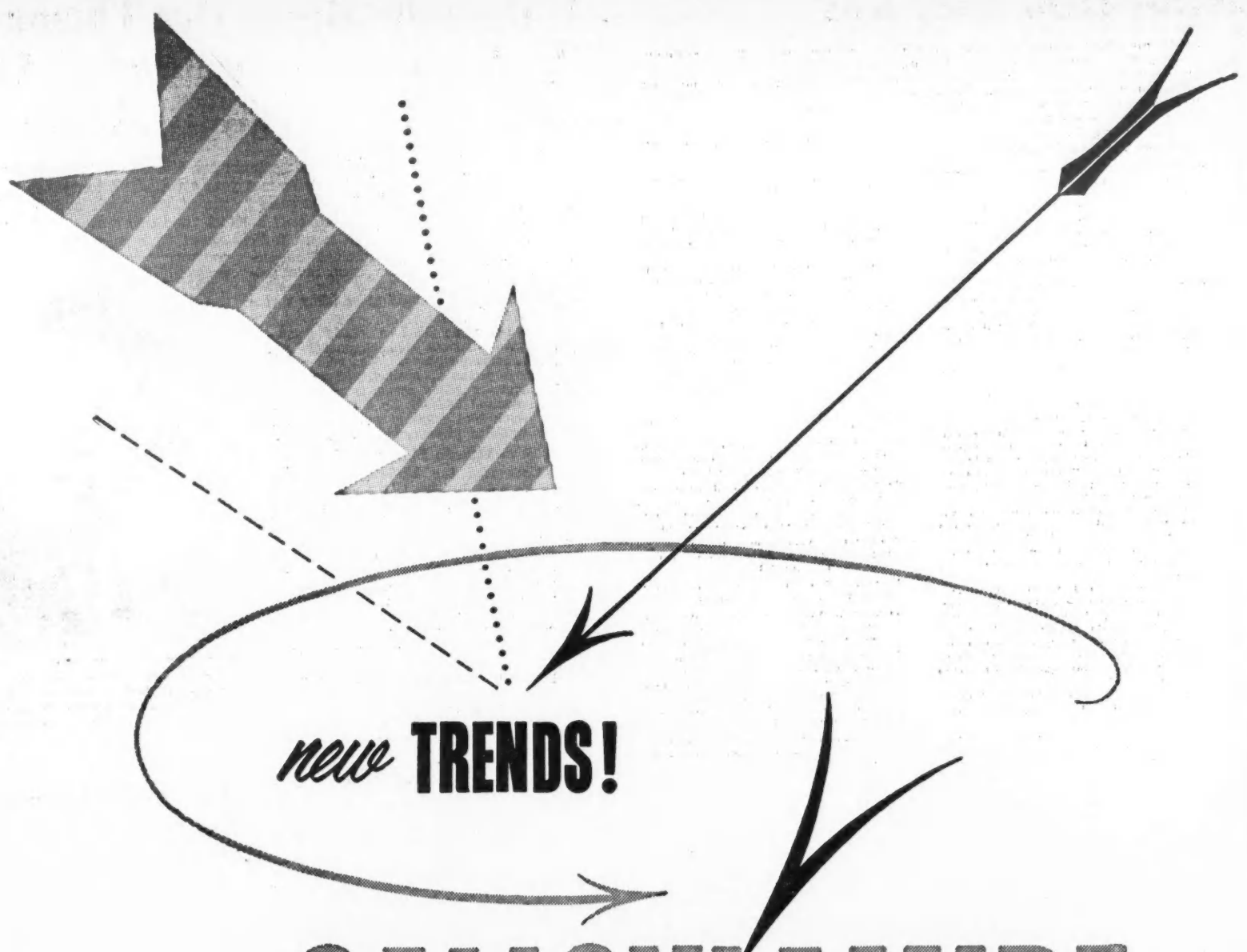
One of the country's outstanding teachers—William J. Marsh, a Washington, D. C., high school chemistry instructor for fifty years—was singled out for special honors. More than 150 prominent government, industry, military and education figures paid tribute to him at a luncheon.

John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, congratulated Mr. Marsh on his "splendid work and achievement" and reminded the audience of the indispensable role played by "the dedicated men and women who teach the sciences to the citizens of tomorrow."

In another address—this one to the National Tank Truck Carriers meeting in Washington, Mr. Hull pointed out the need for competent leadership in industry.

"American industry is becoming an increasingly important part of our social

—*Continued on page 58*



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Association Meetings

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 2.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, spring outing meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., May 3-4.
National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., May 1-4.
National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, seminar, southwestern zone, Adolphus hotel, Dallas, Tex., May 4.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.
American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.
American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21. Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.
Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States, joint meeting with Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, New Yorker hotel, New York, May 6-11.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30
Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 22-23.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.
Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association annual convention, Ocean City, Md., June 30.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 13-16.
Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9
National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, May 20-23.
National Cottonseed Products Association, annual convention, Statler Hilton hotel, Dallas, Tex., May 21-22.
National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, seminars, eastern zone, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15; New England zone, Parker House, Boston, May 18; annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.
National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-13.
National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, New Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.
Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.
Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.
Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference, New Brunswick, N. J., May 9.
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 16-18; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, May 15-17.

Communications the Theme At Annual Convention of AIC Set for Boston Next Month

The American Institute of Chemists has chosen "The Chemist Looks at Communication" as the theme for its thirty-third annual meeting, to be held in the Statler hotel, Boston, May 9 through 11. The events on the opening day will be devoted to the president's reception and a dinner meeting of the board of directors. The next day there will be a session on "Communications in a Technical World," with Dr. John T. Blake, of Simplex Wire & Cable Company, presiding, and Dr. W. O. Baker, vice-president of Bell Laboratories, Inc., as the speaker.

The next session will be on "The What and Why of Communication." Dr. A. W. Fisher, jr., of Arthur D. Little, Inc., will preside and the following papers will be presented:—

Varied Topics

"The Psychology of Human Communication," by Dr. Robert Freed Bales, Harvard University; "The Importance of Communications to Industry," by C. B. Delano, Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.; "The Why and How of Interpreting Science for the General Public," by Robert Cowen, The *Christian Science Monitor*, and "Reaching the Future Scientist," by Dr. Donald D. Keyes, Arthur D. Little, Inc.

The society's gold medal will be presented at a dinner to Dr. Raymond Stevens, Arthur D. Little, Inc., who will speak on "The Liberating Arts."

On May 11 a session will be held on "Communication and the Scientific Pro-

—Continued on page 71

CITED FOR HYGIENE WORK: Dr. Henry F. Smyth, jr., director of industrial toxicology research at Mellon Institute and also for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, who last week received the tenth annual Donald E. Cummings award for his contribution to industrial hygiene.

Colgate Marks 150th Year With Half-Million in Grants

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, celebrating its 150th anniversary, last week announced 186 unrestricted financial grants totaling $500,000 for the assistance of colleges and universities in the United States. These will be in addition to the company's regular grants to research and development projects and to grants to national educational funds or foundations.

In announcing the grants, E. H. Little chairman of the board, said that during the 150 years of the company's history, America has seen its greatest period of expansion and progress. Educational institutions have kept pace and have met the rigid demands of the country's increasing educational needs.

Colgate-Palmolive, he said, earnestly believes that this $500,000 grant program is one of the soundest investments it can make to insure that today's youth is equipped with a solid foundation of knowledge.

Colgate-Palmolive, he went on, is fully

—Continued on page 38

Consulting Chemists Hear The Story of Fermentation

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers was apprised of the history and general technology of fermentation at a symposium held last week at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York.

Andrew J. Schmitz, head of the biochemical process development department of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, addressed the group, speaking on "The Story of Fermentation."

Tracing fermentation from its earliest roots—beers, wines, cheeses and breads—Mr. Schmitz held with the popular theory of dividing its history into a pre-Pasteur and post-Pasteur period.

He concluded his speech with information on general fermentation technology, after which there was a discussion period. Moderator of the period was David R. Schwarz, vice-president of Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Oil Chemists Make Research Man Pres.

The American Oil Chemists' Society announced at its annual meeting in Chicago last week that T. H. Hopper, head of the analytical, physical-chemical and physics section of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, La., has been elected president of the association.

H. C. Black, associate director of research for Swift & Co., was elected vice-president and membership chairman.

R. W. Bates, assistant refinery superintendent, Armour & Co., Chicago, was re-elected secretary. Re-elected treasurer was A. F. Kapecki, secretary of Wurster & Sanger, Inc., and secretary-treasurer of Wurster & Sanger International Inc.

Members-at-large will be A. R. Baldwin, director of research, Cargill, Inc.; N. D. Embree, director of research, Distillation Products Industries, and J. J. Ganucheau, district chemist, Southern Cotton Oil Company.

Serving with these seven elected officers will be four past presidents:—W. A. Peterson, Colgate-Palmolive Company; C. E. Morris, Armour & Co., Procter Thomson, Procter & Gamble Company, and E. M. James, consultant.

Pfizer Int'l Names Four

Four members of the board of directors have been elected by Pfizer International Subsidiaries, Brooklyn, N. Y. They are Richard C. Fenton, Preston B. McGoodwin, jr., and Robert W. Middlebrook, vice-presidents of Pfizer International, and John F. Duffy, assistant treasurer of Chas. Pfizer & Co.

Toilet Goods Association Plans Varied Agenda for Annual Meeting

The Toilet Goods Association has outlined its program for the group's annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15 through 17. On May 15, a sales session will be held with Albert E. Ritchie, vice-president, sales of Wildroot Company, as chairman. Speakers at the session will be Will A. Foster, vice-president of Borden Cheese Company, whose topic is "Pardon Me, Your Sales Slip Is Showing." Other topics will include "What the Toilet Goods Industry Can Learn About Displays from Other Fields," by Joe Leigh, chairman of the board of Einson-Freeman Company, and "What It Takes to Be a Manager," by John M. Fox, president of Minute Maid Corporation.

At the May 15 luncheon, M. R. Stephens, associate commisioner of foods and drugs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will speak on a "Salute to 50th Anniversary of the Food and Drug Act."

Edward J. Breck will preside over an advertising and promotion section. Howard A. Stone, president of Daniel Starch

—Continued on page 70

Emetine Hydrochloride To Be Sold by Gov't

General Services Administration plans to dispose of approximately 3,302 ounces of emetine hydrochloride now held in the national stockpile, starting next October 24.

The emetine hydrochloride will be offered for sale generally. All those considered by GSA to be interested in purchasing the material will be requested to submit offers. The agency said that it is believed that this plan will protect the United States against avoidable loss and also protect producers, processors and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Miss Booth, of DCAT, Going to Safety Conference

Miss Helen L. Booth, executive secretary of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, has been invited by President Eisenhower to attend the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, to be held in Washington, D. C., May 14 through 16.

Penta Moving Up, Creosote Still Leading

Use of pentachlorophenol as a wood preservative appears to be on the rise, while creosote consumption seems to be on the decline. However, creosote still outpaces pentachlorophenol as a wood preservative by better than sixteen to one.

So says the Department of Agriculture on the basis of reports it has received from 300 of 331 known wood-treating plants in the nation. The plants represent about 95 percent of the industry's output.

Use of pentachlorophenol as a preservative increased 18 percent last year—from 8,340,997 pounds to 9,879,188 pounds. The use of creosote dropped 3 percent—from

—Continued on page 71

Atom Said to Give More Than It Takes Away

What atomic energy takes away from the petroleum industry as a competitive power fuel it more than returns in new benefits to the industry, according to *Atomic Activities*, published by the National Securities & Research Corporation.

Robert Colton, manager of the atomic and electronics division of National Securities, says in the publication that "it now appears...nuclear energy may eventually penetrate in a number of impressive areas" of existing gasoline, fuel oil and natural gas markets.

But, he adds, even if all vessels, aircraft and all steam plants for power or process and heating steam now using petroleum fuels were to be converted to operate on nuclear fuel "less than 20 percent of the total petroleum fuel market would be jeopardized. Obviously, 100 percent conversion would not occur."

Mr. Colton ruled out as atomic power possibilities small-sized aircraft and land vehicles, such as automobiles, and locomotives "principally because pay load, range and speed could not be substantially increased" and because "most authorities agree that the added cost and radiation hazards would more than offset the slight advantages."

"Assuming 25 percent conversion, and the conversion admittedly would be carried out over many years," Mr. Colton explains, "it now appears that nuclear energy actually threatens only about one-quarter of 20 percent, or 5 percent, of petroleum markets.

Commenting on the direct help that the atom is providing the petroleum industry, Mr. Colton said:—

"In almost every phase of petroleum activity, including surface and subsurface exploration, restoration of exhausted oil fields, pipeline transportation of petroleum products, as well as storage and refinery operations, the atom is already saving the industry many millions of dollars. In addition to cost saving, atomic energy in the form of radioisotopes is constantly increasing production efficiency and helping to create better products."

Nobody outgrows his need for B_6

Recent Clinical Evidence Emphasizes the Need for Vitamin B_6 from Infancy through Old Age

Pregnancy Compared with an unsupplemented control group, the incidence of toxemia of pregnancy was lowered 50 per cent by the use of 10 mg. of Vitamin B_6 per day.[1]

Infancy Heat sterilization of milk may appreciably impair the physiological availability of Vitamin B_6[2]—a concept that emphasizes the need for higher B_6 levels in vitamin supplements. *"From now on all babies' diets should be fortified with 2 mg. of synthetic Vitamin B_6 per day in addition to other vitamins."*[3]

and Everybody Now recognized as an essential nutrient, Vitamin B_6 is not synthesized to any great extent in the human gastrointestinal tract. This fact is of great importance in view of the established need for B_6 in human nutrition, and of the estimated requirement of 1 or 2 mg. per day.[1]

Your lifetime market for high potency Vitamin B_6 products is a growing market

1. "Symposium on the Role of Some of the Newer Vitamins in Human Metabolism and Nutrition," The National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University in October 1955 (to be published).
2. *Nutrition Reviews*, 13: 342-343, November 1955.
3. Kark, R. M.: In *Current Therapy* (Conn, H. F., Editor), Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., p. 301, 1955.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 27 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .88
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenole, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
4-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acacia—Acid, L

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 -147.25
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.00 -197.00
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago bbls frt alld lb 3.21 -
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30¼
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb 79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis. gal. 1.20 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, nots fib cns kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% cbys c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 20% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls. works lb 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w w	water-white

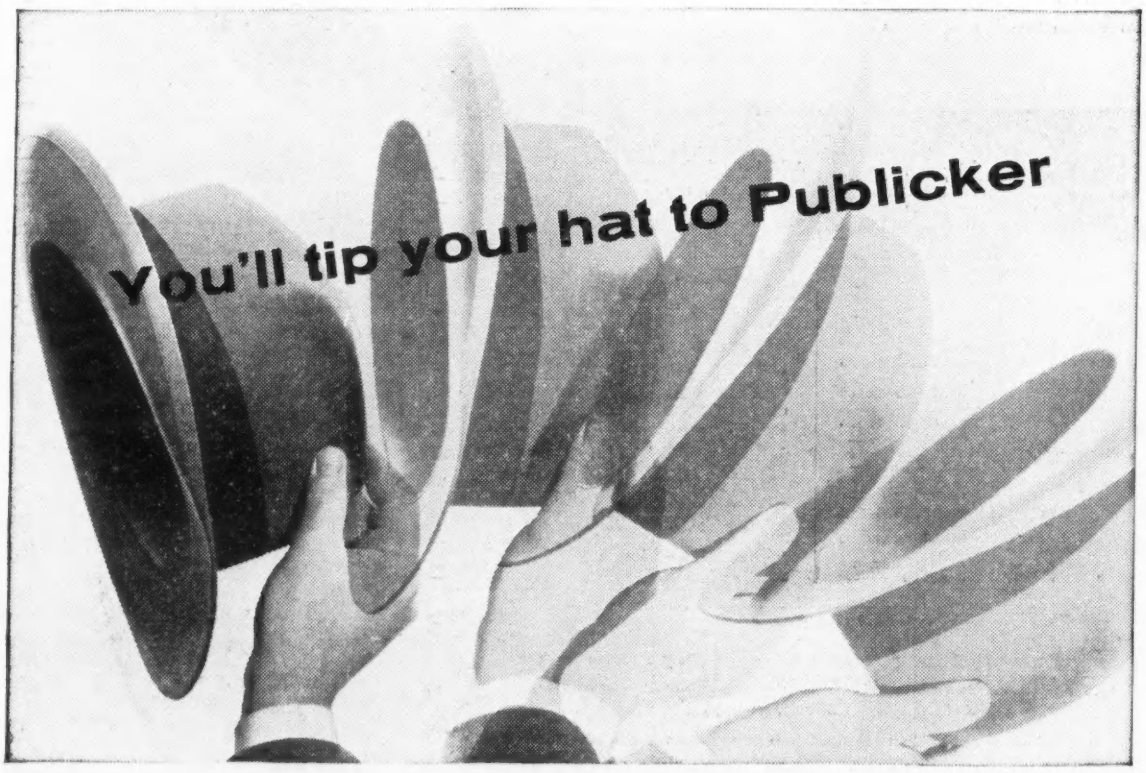
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 — —
1 to 19 lb. .235 — —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 — —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 — —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 — —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 — .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 — —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .25½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2230- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2530- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 — .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 — —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 — —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 — 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 — .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 — —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 — —
Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 — .27

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 — —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 — —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 — —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 — —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 — —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 — —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 — —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 — —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. E 100 lbs. 6.75 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 — —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 — —
tech., bbls lb. .34 — .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 — 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 — —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 — —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 — —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 — —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 — —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 — —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 — —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 — .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 — .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 — —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 — —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 — —
tanks, works ton 18.60 — —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 — —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 — —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 — —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works. ton 25.00 — —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 — —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 — —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 — .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 — —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 — —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 — —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 — —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 — —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 — —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 — —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 — —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 — —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 — —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 — —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 — —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 — —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 — —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 — —
tanks, works lb. .27 — —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 — —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 — .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
flake lb. 2.09 - 2.11
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .90 — .92
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 — —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 — —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 — —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 — —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 — —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 — —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 — —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 — —
tanks, works lb. .60 — —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 — .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 — —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 — —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 — —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 — —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 — —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 — —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 — .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 — —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 — —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



One of the World's Major Producers of

★ *Ethyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Alcohol*
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★ *Acetaldehyde*
★ *Butadiene*
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★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetic Acid*
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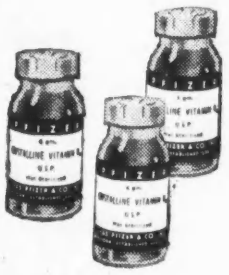
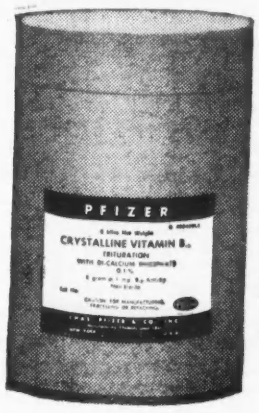
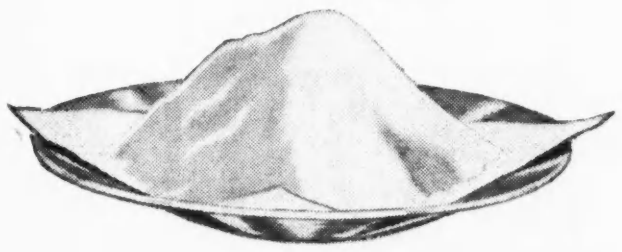


Pfizer Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P.
—extremely pure, for parenteral and oral solutions. Fine free-flowing crystals.



Pfizer Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline 0.1% Trituration
—for easier formulation of tablets and capsules, B_{12} is diluted to 0.1 percent with either mannitol or dicalcium phosphate.



Pfizer Cobalamin Concentrate N.F.—a Vitamin B_{12} concentrate in powder form consisting of 100% non-crystalline cyanocobalamin activity. Offered in potencies of *500 or 1000 mcg. per gram with dicalcium phosphate* for tablets and capsules. And potencies of 1000 or 3000 mcg. per gram soluble with mannitol for liquid preparations.

12

New convenience—new variety in Vitamin B_{12} forms from PFIZER

• Now you have a wider choice than ever in forms of Pfizer Vitamin B_{12}. This assures you of getting the form best suited to your preparations—tablets, capsules, liquids or high potency parenterals.

Pfizer, a leader in vitamin research, not only offers you a variety of convenient forms, but also can provide unsurpassed technical help when you need it.

Pioneer and Leading Manufacturer of Vitamins

Pfizer

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
Chemical Sales Division
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Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex.

Alcohol, denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis, gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Alcohol, denat., SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —

SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

E hyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.58 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.68 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.47 - —

2 Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —

Furfuryl cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N J lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark N J lb. .22½- —
tanks Memphis Tenn lb. .184 - —

Hydroabietyl, tech., solid. Zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —

Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —

Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —

Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).

Alcohol, methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or t.l.l., dms., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).

Aldol, 95% dms. works lb .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin 90% dms frt alld lb 28.80 - 28.90
soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb lots, frt alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide chys., works lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l., dlvd lb 17 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 18 - —
tanks dlvd lb 15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd. cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd. dms works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb .07¾ .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms. works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ .08
Potash-chrome dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride coml., anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln. 32° chys. c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c per lb higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .66½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .46½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.07 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .76½- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —

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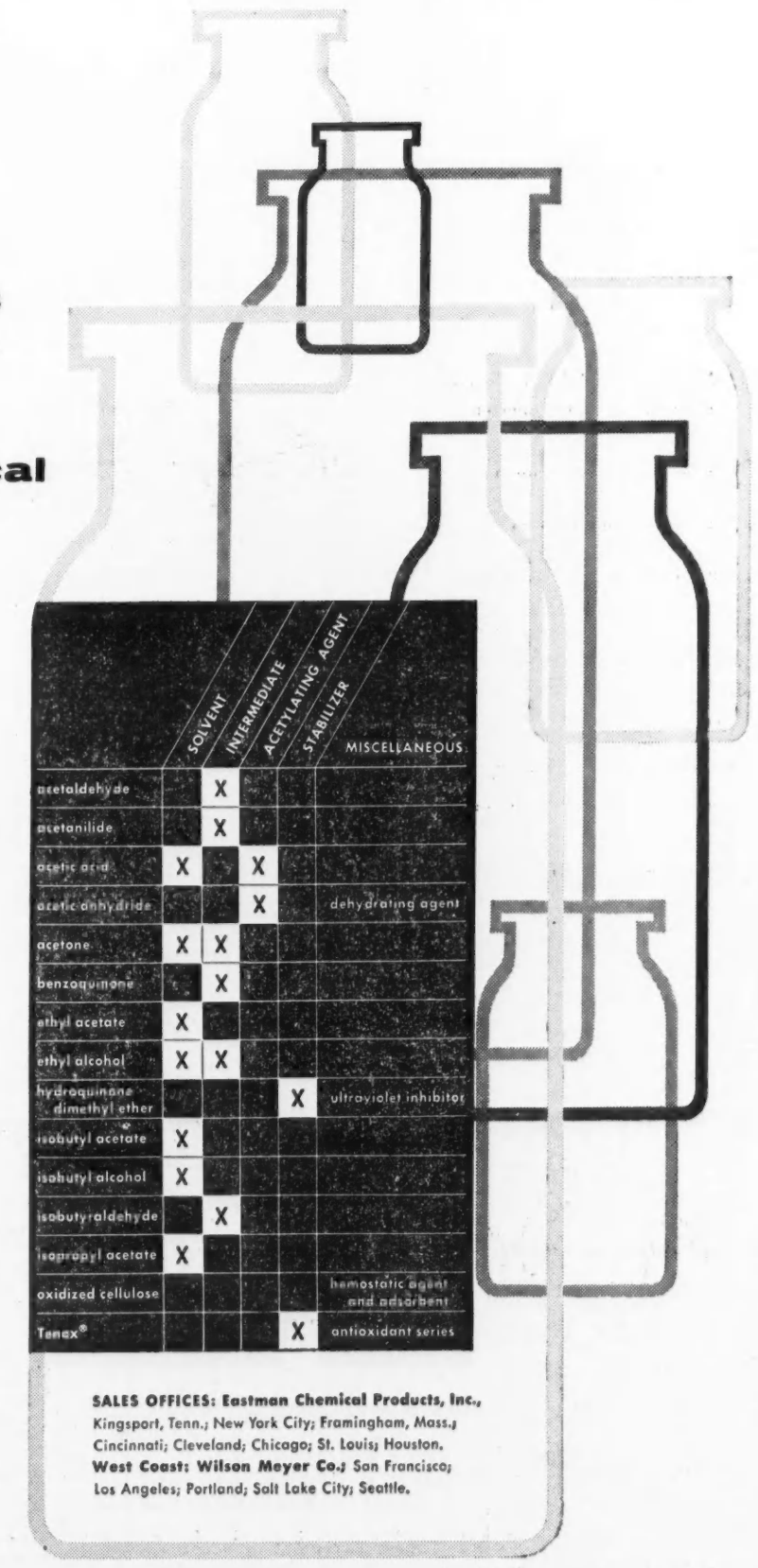

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SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.;** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Aminophylline, USP 100 lb dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 88.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .60 —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works. ton.319.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 —
imp., dms. l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N., eastern. bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.76 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 -45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.42.00 -46.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.53
highly purif. cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.03
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .22 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65¼- .70¼
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —

Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots. oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, es lb. .36 .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .63
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,430.00 —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.742.50 —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.479.60 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.81.90 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.92 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.57.75 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.95 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.38.85 - —

Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.90 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.63

B

Bacitracin bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.210.00 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms lb. .15 .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —

Pure products . . . . . IN LARGE QUANTITIES

FROM NATURAL PROTEIN SOURCES

FOR MEDICINE AND INDUSTRY

BETAINE PRODUCTS
PHARMACEUTICAL GRADE

BETAINE HYDROCHLORIDE

BETAINE MONOHYDRATE

BETAINE ANHYDROUS

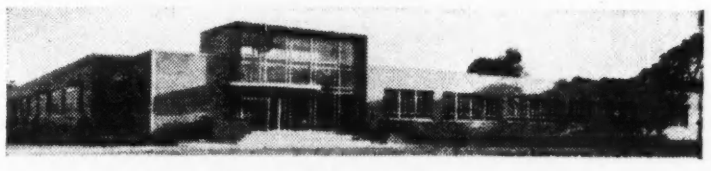
GLUTAMATE PRODUCTS
PHARMACEUTICAL GRADE

L-GLUTAMIC ACID

L-GLUTAMIC ACID HYDROCHLORIDE, N. F.

MONOPOTASSIUM L-GLUTAMATE

L-GLUTAMINE



RESEARCH LABORATORIES • SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

Some of the amazing Amino Acids, so essential to life and good health, are produced at International's San Jose plant after thorough and painstaking research at International's research laboratories have pointed the way to better products for medicinal and industrial uses. This modern San Jose plant yearly produces millions of pounds of pure Amino Acid derivatives including pure monosodium glutamate. International's production operation requires that all its products meet the highest standards.

ALL INTERNATIONAL'S BETAINE AND GLUTAMATE PRODUCTS ARE:

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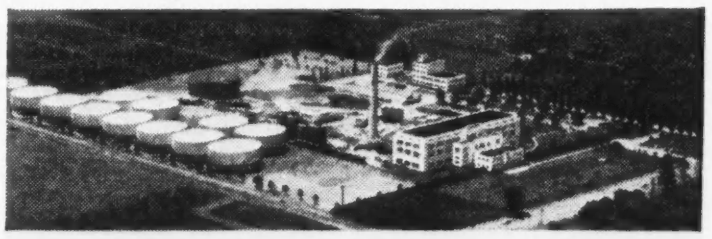
▸ ALWAYS UNIFORM ▸ NON-TOXIC ▸ FREE FROM ODORS
▸ FREE FROM END-PRODUCT DETERIORATION

Bulk quantities available in 25 and 100 pound units. If you are a present customer, consider this an added invitation to use our free consultation service.



PRODUCTION PLANT • SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
WAREHOUSES • CHICAGO • NEW YORK

Medicinal Chemicals Department: AMINO PRODUCTS DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

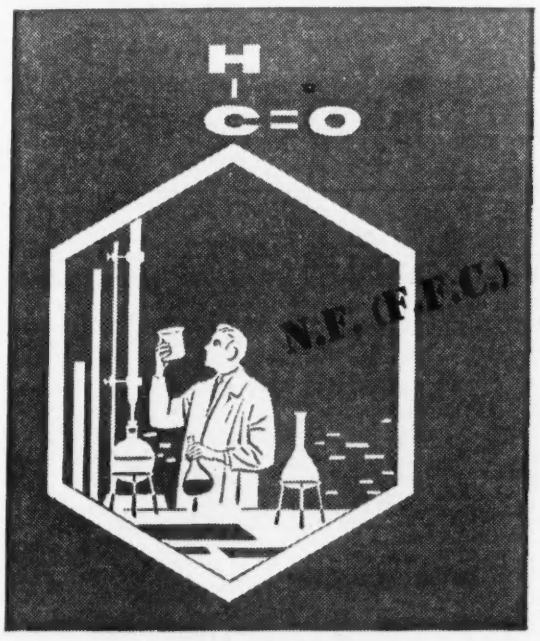
Barytes—Borax

Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 65 10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton 81 45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 —
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085- —

Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.06

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. dms., lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns. lb 1.30 - 2 10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 -36 25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10 00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, cars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —

Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib., dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l. lb. .15½- .19¼
Bloodroot, bls lb .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanide, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 60.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.



HEYDEN

BENZALDEHYDE

a versatile intermediate for dyes, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, essential oils... and YOUR NEW PRODUCT!

Some of the applications for Benzaldehyde, such as in flavors and odorants, depend on the physical properties of volatility, odor and taste. Other uses—for instance, in the synthesis of dyes and drugs—are based on its chemical reactivity.

Which of these properties—physical or chemical—are of interest in the development of your new product? Heyden, the leading manufacturer of Benzaldehyde, offers two grades designed for various uses. The unsurpassed purity of Heyden Benzaldehyde N.F. (F.F.C.) makes it the preferred product for the formulation of cosmetics, odorants and flavoring agents. For use in organic syntheses, Heyden Benzaldehyde Technical can be depended upon for high quality and uniformity.

The Heyden sales office nearest you will welcome the opportunity to discuss your requirements, or see that you receive samples and technical information.

OTHER HEYDEN INTERMEDIATES

o-Chlorobenzaldehyde
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde
o-Chlorobenzoic Acid
p-Chlorobenzoic Acid
2,4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
3,4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue · New York 17, N.Y.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .85 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ - —
N. Y harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate refd. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

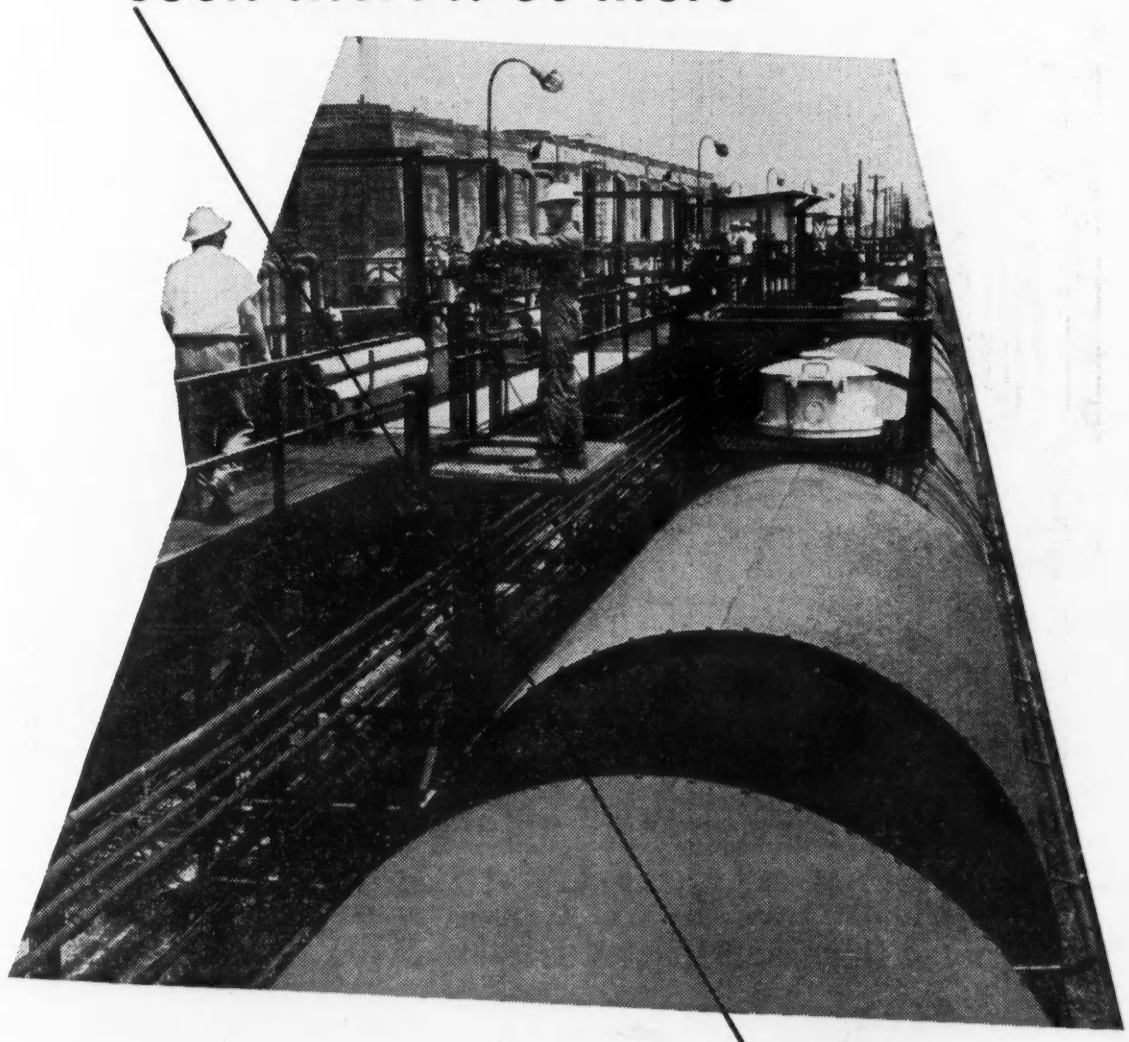
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50

Calcium hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5 dm., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.25 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).

Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat. USP powd., cs. 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn. tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .13¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .09½ - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —

soon there'll be more



Our Houston butadiene plant is operating well above rated capacity, primarily for GR-S rubber use.

But butadiene can foster a wide range of better plastics, fibers, coatings, films, adhesives, elastomers, etc., once it becomes freely available in volume. That is why we are expanding capacity by more than 50%.

Discussion of your needs for butane-derived petrochemicals is cordially invited.

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

A JOINT ENTERPRISE OF

FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

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Carotene—Cobalt Hydrate

Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd, million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns, gram .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .30 Nom.
Casein, dom., acid precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb .38 - —
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb .24 - .25
New Zealand, same basis lb .26 - .27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb .22 - —
tun lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm lots same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls lb .19 - .19½
"B" lb .18½- .19
"C" lb .17 - .17½
Corinje "A" lb .19½- —
"B" lb .18¾ —
"C" lb .18¼- .18½
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton 160.00 - 165.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 —

Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb .43 - .44
Alleppey, bgs lb 2.15 - 2.20
Indian, bgs lb .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .585 .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb .545 .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd lb .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).

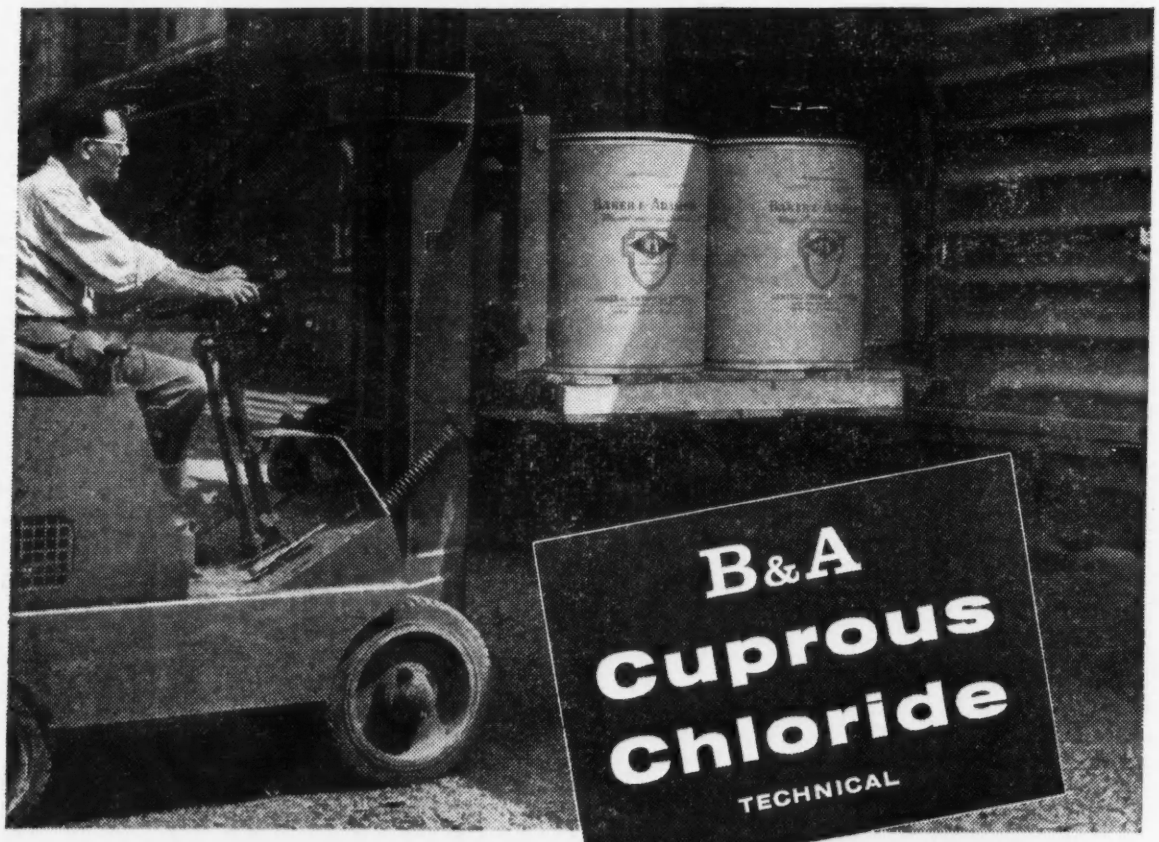
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb .78 - —
Roman, cs lb 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 - .80
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 52.00 - —
Briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 75.00 -80.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 81.00 -85.00
lump, bulk, c.l. ton 55.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, tanks, works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb .70 - —

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb .11¾ .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., 1,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb .75 - —
less than 1,000 lbs, same basis lb .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .77 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .17 - —
USP, dms lb .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4% pails, tins, works lb 4.25 —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb 4.00 4.80
14%, dms., works lb 8.90 —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb 58.00 - —
75% tin, 100% basis lb 58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb .09½- —
cbys., works lb .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF, bots lb .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz .27½ - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb 1.00 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb .88 - —
"000", bgs., afloat lb 1.00 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb 5.45 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 3.10 —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 4.85 5.15
Civet, artif, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb .39 - .40
Zanzibar, bgs lb .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal .2650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 2.62 - —

PLUS ONE To Grow On



• • • Now available from 2 furnaces!

For Immediate Shipment in Any Quantities!

Baker & Adamson has long been industry's primary source of high-quality Cuprous Chloride. With its two large furnaces, B&A has geared its productive capacity to serve today's tonnage users as well as companies anticipating increased consumption in the future.

The specifications listed at the right show one big reason why B&A Cuprous Chloride is preferred. The other reason is ready availability.

For a source of Cuprous Chloride that you can rely on for any quantity . . . at any time, see B&A. Just phone or write your nearest B&A office now for samples, experimental quantities, data sheet and price information.

FINE CHEMICALS
B-A
REAGENTS

*Complete stocks carried here.

Specifications

Assay (CuCl)	95% min.
Insoluble in HCl	0.05% max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.01% max.
Iron (Fe)	0.015% max.

Screen Size:

Thru 20 mesh	100%

NOTE: A finer particle size of this product, approximately 100 mesh, is also available for use in the manufacture of special batteries, or for other purposes where a smaller particle size is required.

SUGGESTED USES

As a catalyst in the manufacture of acrylonitrile.

In the manufacture of vat dyestuffs.

In the manufacture of phthalocyanine pigments.

In the manufacture of special batteries (See note).

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

100-lb. and 350-lb. drums with polyethylene bag liners.

BAKER & ADAMSON® *Fine Chemicals*
GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Offices: Albany* • Atlanta • Baltimore* • Birmingham* • Boston* • Bridgeport* • Buffalo* Charlotte* • Chicago* • Cleveland* • Denver* • Detroit* • Houston* • Jacksonville • Kalamazoo Los Angeles* • Milwaukee • Minneapolis • New York* • Philadelphia* • Pittsburgh* • Providence* St. Louis* • San Francisco* • Seattle • Kennewick* and Yakima (Wash.)

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

Here's how ATLAS uses *Tri-Sure*® Closures to prevent contamination

Sorbo†—a moisture conditioner that is widely used in the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industries—is one of many important new chemicals developed by Atlas Powder Company.

Atlas produces Sorbo and other chemicals under conditions that maintain utmost purity throughout processing. And to assure the *delivery* of a pure product to every customer, the entire line of Atlas Chemicals shipped in steel drums is equipped and sealed with *Tri-Sure* Closures.*

Atlas uses Tri-Sure Closures to be sure of tight, leak-proof, tamper-proof drums. And for additional protection against the possibility of contamination, Atlas specifies the combination of the Tri-Sure *Aluminum Flange* and Tri-Sure *Polyethylene Plug* which offer complete protection for Sorbitol emulsifiers and other Atlas Chemicals.

Whether your products are chemicals, foods, oils, paints or drugs the best closures for your containers are *Tri-Sure.* Adopt the time-tested practise that is *standard* with the world's leading shippers:—when you order drums always specify *"Tri-Sure Closures".*

Always specify **Tri-Sure** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. **CLOSURES**

†Sorbo (70% sorbitol solution) is a registered trademark of Atlas Powder Company.

*The Tri-Sure Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. • NILES, OHIO • LINDEN, N. J.
Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S.W. 1, London, England

Cobalt linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthanate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47 - .52
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 .22
blue, bls lb. .20 .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —

Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., l.c., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - .49½
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. .57 - .64½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- .83½
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .57½- .67½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinolate, fib., dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2360- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 17.20 -19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 35.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 37.35 - —
Undecylenate, dms lb 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 170.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 165.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08¾- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 52.00 -52.50
solvent, same basis ton. 51.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —

Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .26¾
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27¾
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 62.10 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary, light paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
dark paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —

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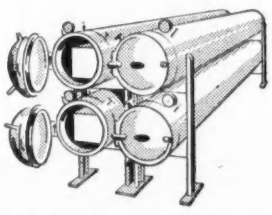
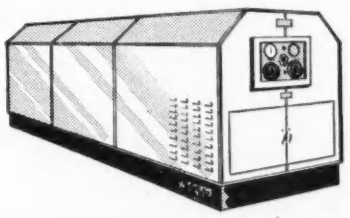
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .53¼- .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .35 - .38
Stearate dms, ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .065 - .072
Sulfate, bulk gram. .065 - .072
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —

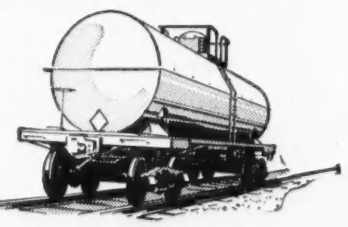
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42¼- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½

Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 15.55 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb 10.50 -10.93
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb 14.35 -14.80







why it will pay you to specify

MATHIESON

CARBON DIOXIDE

for use

...as a chemical reactant

...carbonating agent

...refrigerant

...pressurizing or inerting agent

By buying Carbon Dioxide from Mathieson, you are assured of adequate, dependable supplies. That's because Mathieson's CO_2 plant is the largest in the world. This, along with its convenient warehousing facilities, tank car fleet, and low pressure equipment, assures prompt, satisfactory service.

You're guaranteed high quality Carbon Dioxide, too—because all CO_2 *sold* by Mathieson is *made* by Mathieson. And Mathieson quality controls are applied to every step in the manufacturing process . . . all operating and delivery equipment (low pressure receivers, converters, tank cars, tank trucks, special insulated trucks) is progressively designed to meet all industry requirements.

Then too, Mathieson's sales engineering staff is always ready to serve you . . . to advise you on your problems . . . to make recommendations for the most efficient and economical use of cylinder gas, dry ice, or liquid CO_2. Get the full story today. Just contact your Mathieson representative or write to:

3933

MATHIESON

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.99
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	- 5.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	- 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 23	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	-	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	-	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	-	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	-	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	-	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.80	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.18	-	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	-	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	-	—
361 Brown B	lb.	2.45	-	—
381 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	-	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc	lb.	1.03	-	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc	lb.	.91	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	-	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.08	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.44	-	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.43	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	-	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	-	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	-	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	-	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	-	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	-	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	-	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.

518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	-	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	-	—
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	-	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	-	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	-	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	-	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	-	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.31	-	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.05	-	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.68	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	-	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	-	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	-	—
749 Red BX	lb.	.87	-	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	-	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	-	—
860 Induline base Z2R	lb.	1.07	-	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	-	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	-	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	-	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	-	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	-	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	-	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	-	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.

1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.10	-	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	-	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	-	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	-	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	-	—
	lb.	.31	-	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	-	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	2.54	-	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	1.83	-	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.76	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	3.07	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.10	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.44	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	2.03	-	—
p-813 Naphthol SWF	lb.			

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	-	—
73 Oil scarlet ZBL	lb.	1.44	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,

1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	-	—
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	-	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	-	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	-	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	-	—
Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	-	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	-	—
Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	-	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	-	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	-	—
Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	-	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	-	—

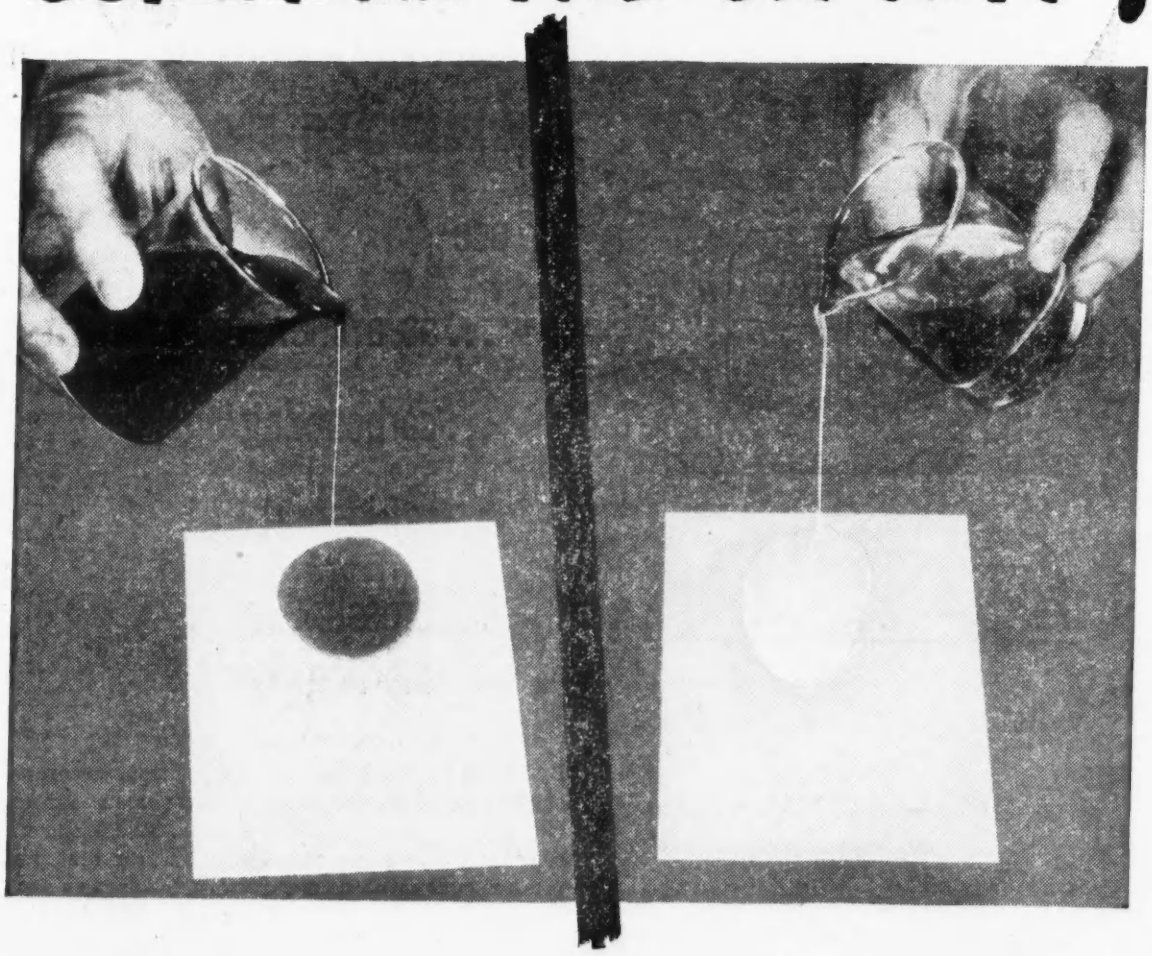
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd.

p-517 Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	-	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	-	—
Spirit black ZRB	lb.	2.95	-	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	-	—
Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	-	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	- —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.07	- 1.09
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	- .32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	- —
select, bundles	lb.	.75	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	-44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	- —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.95	1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	- —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	- —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.60	- —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	- —
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	- —
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	- —
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¾	- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.53	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.36-	- —
l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	- .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	- .45
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.35½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.34	- —
Butyrate, works	lb	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	- .70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	- .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20	- .22
dms., works	lb.	.18	- .20
tanks, works	lb.	10	- —
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	- 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	- —
½-lb. cns	lb.	1.11	- —
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.21	- —
indust., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb.	.51½	- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	- —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms. t.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	- —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.44½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	- —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	- —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	- —
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.50	- —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	- —
l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —

COMPARE THE CLARITY!



Even after long storage, Celanese* Solvent 601 inhibits discoloration of nitrocellulose lacquers

Here's a graphic demonstration of the bonus value Celanese Solvent 601 has as an aid in preventing discoloration of clear lacquers. Concentrations of as little as 5-15% can often eliminate the need for special lined drums or tanks.

Color stability is just one of the reasons why you should consider CS 601 as a low-cost replacement for MEK in either vinyl or nitrocellulose formulations. In solvent power, evaporation rate and other working properties, it is interchangeable with MEK.

Ask your Celanese representative to show you how you can take advantage of CS 601 economies in your formulation. For new technical bulletin, write to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 756-D, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CLARITY COMPARISON of 2 clear lacquers—after 25 weeks in jars containing steel balls. The lacquer on right contained 12% of CS 601 as one of active solvents in formulation. The other lacquer (left) contained standard solvents of equivalent properties.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .27 —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 - 6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 18.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 —
dms. lb. 17 —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst. dms. works lb .07¼- .09
Citrate, gran. dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .38 .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 138.00 - —
Scrap, same basis ton. 134.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .66 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —

Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .34 - .35
Cochin, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .64 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
pakers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —

Glue, hide, 267-298 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .16½- —
refd., BP 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
USP CP 95% dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).

Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 2.50
powd., bxs lb 2.75 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms. ex whse lb .06 .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms. ex whse lb .19 .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
No 2 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb .29 .31
Grease, white choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- .07⅜
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —

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Green, Chrome—Isoquinoline

Green, chrome, blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
31-45%, bbls, same basis	lb.	.41	—
45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.60	—
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works	lb	3.95	—
resinated, bbls	lb	3.50	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb	1.71	—
Pigment B kegs	lb	1.35	—
paste, kegs	lb	.38	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.38	.40
Guaiacol NF, cryst, dms, tins	lb	2.10	2.15
liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb	3.40	3.45

Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	.42
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.23	—
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.19	.21
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.16½	.18
Manila C, bgs	lb.	.41	.43
CBB, bgs	lb.	.37	Nom.
DBB, bgs	lb.	.31	.33
DK, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.22	.24
WS, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.24	.26
bgs	lb.	.24	.26
nubs, bgs	lb.	.33	.35
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
sorts, bgs	lb.	.22	—
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.28	—
nubs, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs	lb.	.27	.29
dust, bgs	lb.	16½	17½
E, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	.15½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	.13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	.13

Gum, dammar, East India, pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.14½	.15¼
nubs, bgs	lb.	.18	.19
Siam, cs	lb.	.39	—
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.47	.49
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.29	.30
No. 3, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14½	.16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l	lb.	.40	—
tech. grade, bgs., c.l	lb.	.32	—
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	—
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.45	—
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	—
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.55	—
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15	.20
tears, cs	lb	22	30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb	3.00	3.50
No. 2, cs	lb	2.55	2.60
No. 3, cs	lb	1.75	1.80
powd. USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bgs, trucks, dlvd. N Y C	ton	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton	20.00	—
works, N. Y. C	ton	17.00	—
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00	—
ex warehouse	ton	60.00	62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.24	.28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.30	3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	70	75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	14¾	—
Hesperidin, purified, 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	8.95	—
Methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots	lb.	22.50	—
5-lb. lots	lb.	23.00	—
1-lb. lots	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb	1.98	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C	lb.	.222	—
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249	—
USP dms., 500-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.13½	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.35	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	44.50	—
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo	400.00	—
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo	80.00	85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	8.50	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.65	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.50	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb	16	.19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	3.00	3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis	lb	1.35	1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.75	5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.75	5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32¼
dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	7.65	7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	13.50	—
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	6.00	7.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	7.00	7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75	2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.42	—
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.30	5.60
b-Ionone, cs	lb.	6.00	7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50	8.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	8.50	9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	.95
Formate, dms	lb.	80	—
Propionate, dms	lb	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.40	4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

Does chelation actually represent a new kind of chemistry? Are the possibilities as exciting as many seem to think? This series endeavors to answer these—and many other—pertinent questions on this fascinating subject. It is hoped chemists, engineers and purchasing agents alike will find these answers helpful. Now on to . . .

DOW

The Chemistry of Chelation: Part II

Versene and Versenol Series · Descriptions and Uses
A measure of Value · A Suggestion

To review in capsule form: Part I introduced chelation, offered examples of typical chemical reactions, applications, and discussed future possibilities. You will remember that a chelating agent is defined as a chemical which surrounds metallic ions with a multiple-ring structure that keeps the metal chemically inactive and holds it in solution. The applications in industry are many—and new ones are being found almost daily. That, of course, brings us to another consideration: different chelating agents for different uses.

VERSENE® AND VERSENOL®

Chelating agents are commercially available from Dow as 15 different products—all based on aminocarboxylic acid derivatives. Among these, wide spectrum performance is shown by two series of products. The Versene series of products (Versene® 67, Versene 100, Versene Powder, Versene Beads, Versene 9 and Versene Acid) is based on EDTA* and the sodium salts of this material. The Versenol series (Versenol® 120, Versenol Powder and Versenol Beads) consists of various physical forms of Na_3 HEDTA**. The Versene series, except for Fe+++ in the alkaline pH range, is generally the stronger series of the two (more completely chelates the last traces of metal). The Versenol series is notably stronger for Fe+++ in the mildly alkaline pH range and is usually cheaper on a performance basis if the consumer can tolerate the weaker chelate structure. Versene is the strongest, most stable commercially available chelating agent. It is the one with the greatest number of successful applications.

DESCRIPTIONS AND USES

Here are three Dow chelating agents together with their descriptions and uses:

Versene 100 is a concentrated aqueous solution of a technical grade of the tetrasodium salt of EDTA . . . widely used in textile processing, detergent formulations and metal cleaning.

Versene Acid is a dry form of EDTA technical. It is used in many operations as a raw material for the preparation of various derivatives, such as metal chelates, salts (K, NH_4), esters and many others.

Versenol 120 is a concentrated aqueous solution of a technical grade of Na_3 HEDTA. It is also very valuable to detergent, textile and metal-cleaning processes.

Naturally these three specific agents are not the answer to *every* problem. That's the reason for the many other Versene products, to be discussed in Part III.

A MEASURE OF VALUE

A measure of the broad performance capacity of a chelating agent can be obtained from its *chelation value*—determined on a reference metal. Calcium is used as the reference metal under the standard test procedure accepted by the industry. Dow prefers this "performance basis". It specifies more clearly what chelating agents *actually accomplish* than such terms as "% solids" and "% active". Consequently, the "100" in Versene 100 means that one gram of this product will chelate 100 milligrams of calcium carbonate in accordance with the standard test procedure. By the same token, one gram of Versene 67 will chelate 67 milligrams, and so on.

A SUGGESTION

Two closing thoughts: Dow wants to help in any way possible to further develop the applications for chelation. Also important, Dow would like to hear from *you*—your thoughts, reactions, suggestions. Please inquire about any problems or ideas you may have. Information or actual technical assistance will be forthcoming promptly. Write, on your company letterhead, to Technical Service and Development, Dept. SC 912A, THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE NEXT TWO TOPICS IN THIS SERIES

PART III *July August September* — Specific chelating agents for specific applications (agent for iron control depends on pH—Versene Fe-3 Specific® for iron and transition metals on the alkaline side, Versene T® for iron in presence of free caustic—other solutions to special problems).

PART IV *October* — Applications in specific industries (formulation of alkaline cleansers—stabilization of hydrogen peroxide and Kier boiling in textile processing—uniform control of trace metal catalysts in polymerization of synthetic rubber—other industrial applications).

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

*Versene and Versenol are Dow's trade names for its chelating agents.

**Trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.43	- .55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	- .65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18	- .20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	- .60

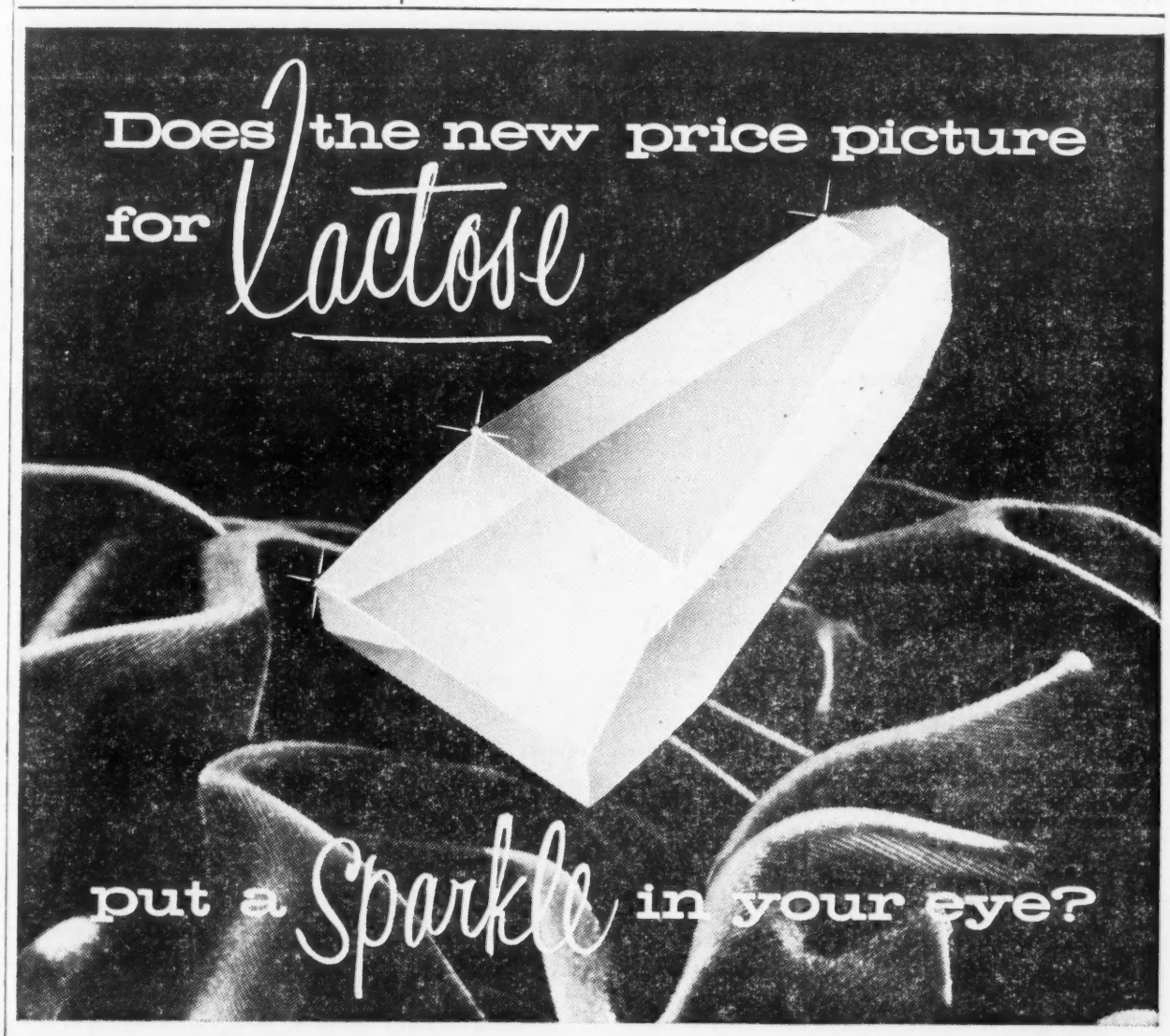
K

Kaolin (see also Clay China), NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	- .12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	- —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.19½	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.20¼	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.20¾	- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.28	- .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.26	- .28
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.25	- .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1350	- —
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	- .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.12	- —
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.11	- —
Turkey, bls	lb.	.25	- —
Yugoslavia, bls	lb.	.11	- —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	- .40
select., bls	lb.	.90	- —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½	- —
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½	- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½	- .33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 90 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	- —
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	- —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	- —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.1580	- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾	- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	- —
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works	lb.	.29¾	- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	- —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white, basic sulfate)			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	- —
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	- —
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- .15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- .16½
Lemon bioflavinoid complex, 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	9.00	- —
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	- .12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	- .17
powd., bbls	lb.	.12	- .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton	18.71	- —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton	20.21	- —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	23.21	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton	3.50	- 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	- 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	4.40	- 4.80
96-98% dms	lb.	6.75	- 7.15
ex petitgrain bots.	lb.	5.95	- 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	- 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	- 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30	- —
without leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton	59.50	- —
extracted, 36% bulk same basis	ton	53.00	- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.30	- —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½	- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	- —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works	lb.	.82	- 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85	- 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28¼	- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 1.03
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	- 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½	- —
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½	- —
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½	- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	10.50	-12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.80	- .80½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81	- .81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	- 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25	- —
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.70

Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	- —
ton lots, works	lb.	.43½	- —
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	- —
Titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.50	- —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.18½	- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	35	- —
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.20	- 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots	kilo.	140.00	-150.00



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M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 2.90 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., works lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns ..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt equald lb .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .14 - 15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .14 - 15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .28½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works, frt alld. on carlots lb. .56 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works ... lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms ..... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls. works ... lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works .. ton.98.50 - —
dms., works ..... ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Glucorate, dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb 36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ... ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. S. E ... ton.87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 - 58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works ... lb. .62 - —
single dm., works ..... lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. 52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ... lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ..... lb 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.268.00 -270.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld, gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Formate refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb.33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns ... lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone USP 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E... lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13½
New York ..... gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works ... lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content ... lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns ..... oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns ..... oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns ..... lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns ..... lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns ..... lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns ..... lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .10½- —
Montana, oriental, bgs ..... lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.63.00 -64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty .. lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
imp., 78° large lots ..... lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns ..... lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram, .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram, .50 - —
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd ..... lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. ..... lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys ..... lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, 10,000 lbs. or more, dms. lb. .54 - —
less than 10,000 lbs. ..... lb. .57 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld .. lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms ..... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton.47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton.52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works ..... lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs ..... lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs ..... lb. .65 - —
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. .66 - —
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
l-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)
Oil, abies, siberica, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.F.A., bots ... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots ..... lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots ..... lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms ... lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots ..... lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms ... lb. .30 - .45
white, dms ..... lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 8.45 - —
rectified, cns ..... lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb.43.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2710- —
tanks ..... lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2560- —
tanks ..... lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l ..... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .18¼- .18½
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. — - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
tanks ..... lb. .1950- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks ..... lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works. lb. .13½- .14½
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .17½- .18¼
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots ..... lb.12.50 -20.00

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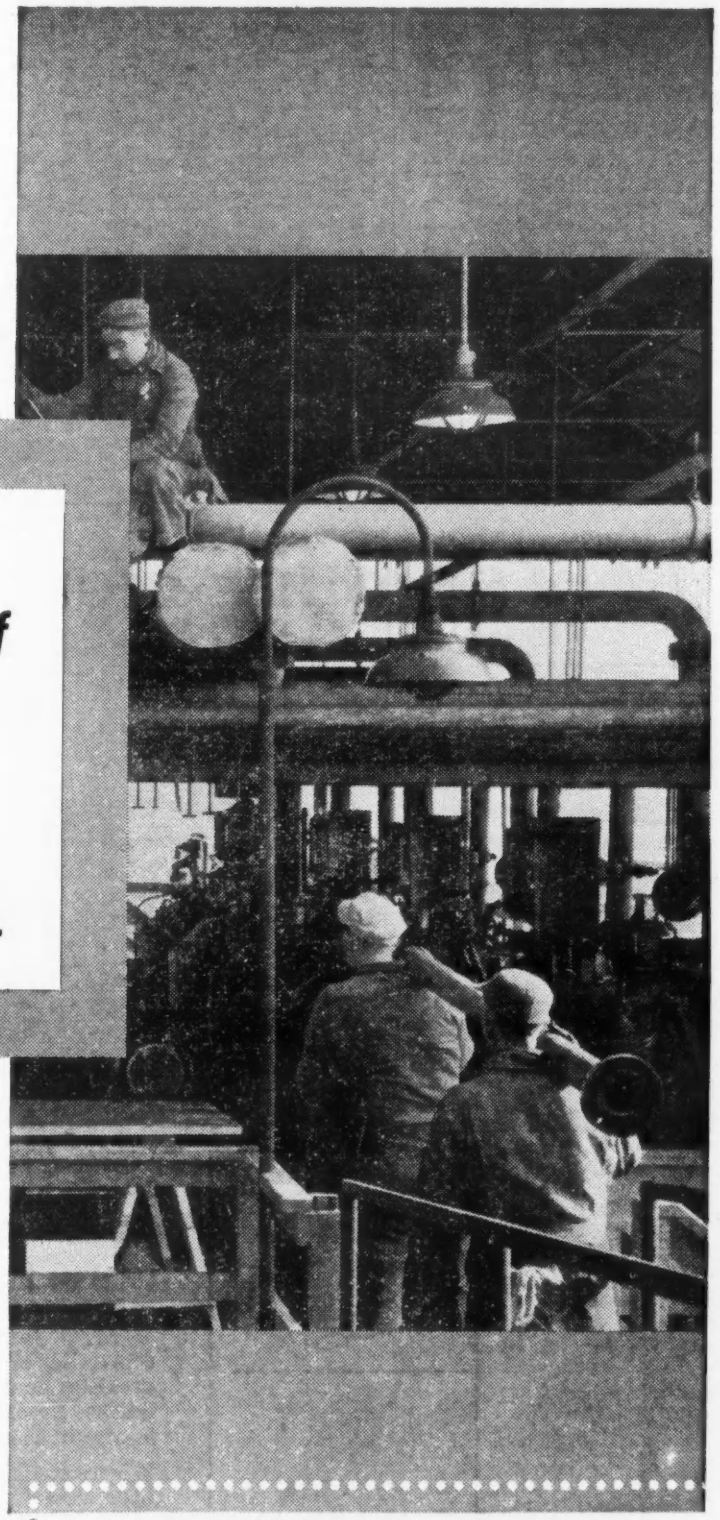

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Oil, chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 - 180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.90
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots. lb. 25.00 - 70.00
leaf, crude, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb. 10.25 - 10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .95 - —
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - —
leaf, crude, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .13¼- —
Pac. Coast lb. .12¼- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb 13.00 - 15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .16½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .22¼- .22¾
tanks lb. .2009- —
Costus, bots. oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .16 - —
Valley lb. .15⅞- —
Texas lb. .15⅝- .15⅞
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25

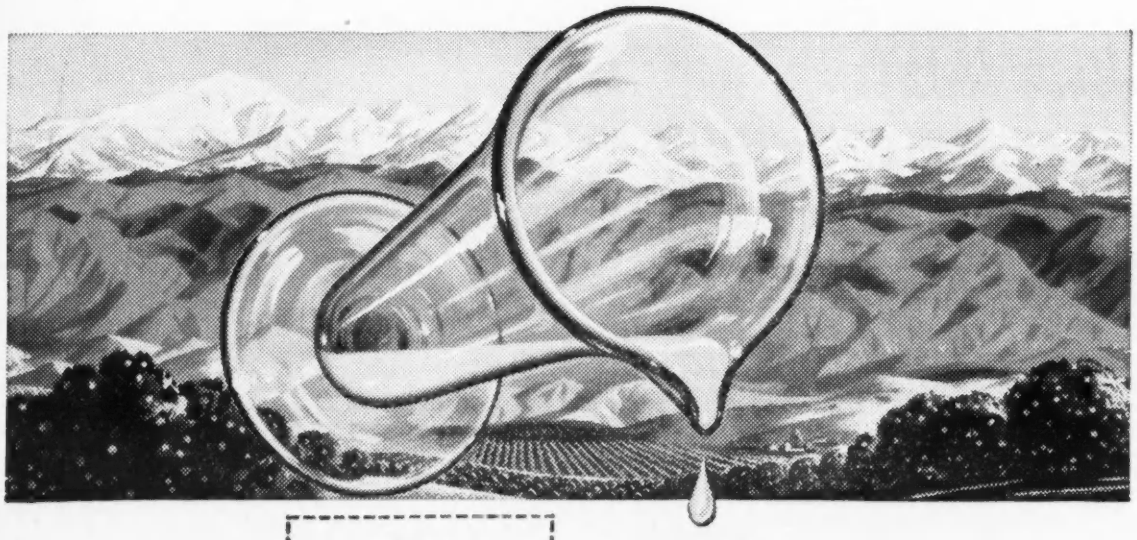
Oil, cumin, bots., cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.05
80-90%, dms lb. 78 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1680- .1730
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).

Oil, garlic, pure, bots. oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 12.75 - 14.25
Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 18.50 - 19.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .15¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17¼- .20¼
prime, burning, dms. lb. .18¾- .21¾
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - —
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 8.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 8.75 - —
spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.65 - 6.00
Messina, cns. lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 - 85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
West Indian, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 29.50 - 100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1930- —
l.c.l. lb. .2030- .2080
tanks (f.o.m. Minneapolis) lb. .1600- —
New York lb. .1730- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1770- .1780
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist cns., dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .09 - —

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .17 - .17¼
syn., bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Spanish, bots. lb. 32.50 - 75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .50 - .58
Oiticica, liq., dms. lb. .17 - .17½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .16½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 3.60 - 3.70
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .41 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 65.00 - 120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 6.25 - 10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17½- —
refd., dms. lb. .24¾- .25¼
tanks lb. .21 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. lb. 5.75 - —
redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.65 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex whse. lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 43.00 - 57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 18.75 - 19.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 14.50 - 15.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms. lb. .49 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 27.50 - 31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .15¾- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07⅝- —
refd., alkali, dms. lb. .2070- .2100
tanks lb. .1870- —
clarified, dms. lb. .2020- .2050
tanks lb. .1820- —
salad, dms. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks lb. .1900- —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1775- .1825
tankcars lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars lb. 1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .13½- .16½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, drms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .26
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23¼- .23½
domestic mills lb. .23½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 - 15.75
Haitian, cns. lb. 9.80 - 11.75
Java, cns. lb. 18.50 - 20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms. gal. 11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 - 10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 - 19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 - 30.00
extra, bots. lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots. lb. No stocks

NO OTHER INGREDIENT



Means so much and costs so little as flavor

What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important consideration.

When something so important costs so little, doesn't it make good sense to buy the best? And the best Oil of Lemon is Exchange Brand, made only from *California and Arizona* lemons—grown and skillfully processed by the Sunkist Growers, the people who know citrus best.

Be sure you don't get adulterated, watered-down lemon flavor.

Ask your supplier to insist on Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils *combined*.

Sunkist Growers

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ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

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DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Exchange ®

OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oleostearine, bbls ..... lb. .12¾- .13¼
Opium, USP, cns ..... oz. 19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns ..... oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd USP, cns ..... oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.80 - —
Deep shade, bbls ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner, CP ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2160- —
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs. ... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.99 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots ..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy. lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy. lb. .0903- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0905- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0903- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0905- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

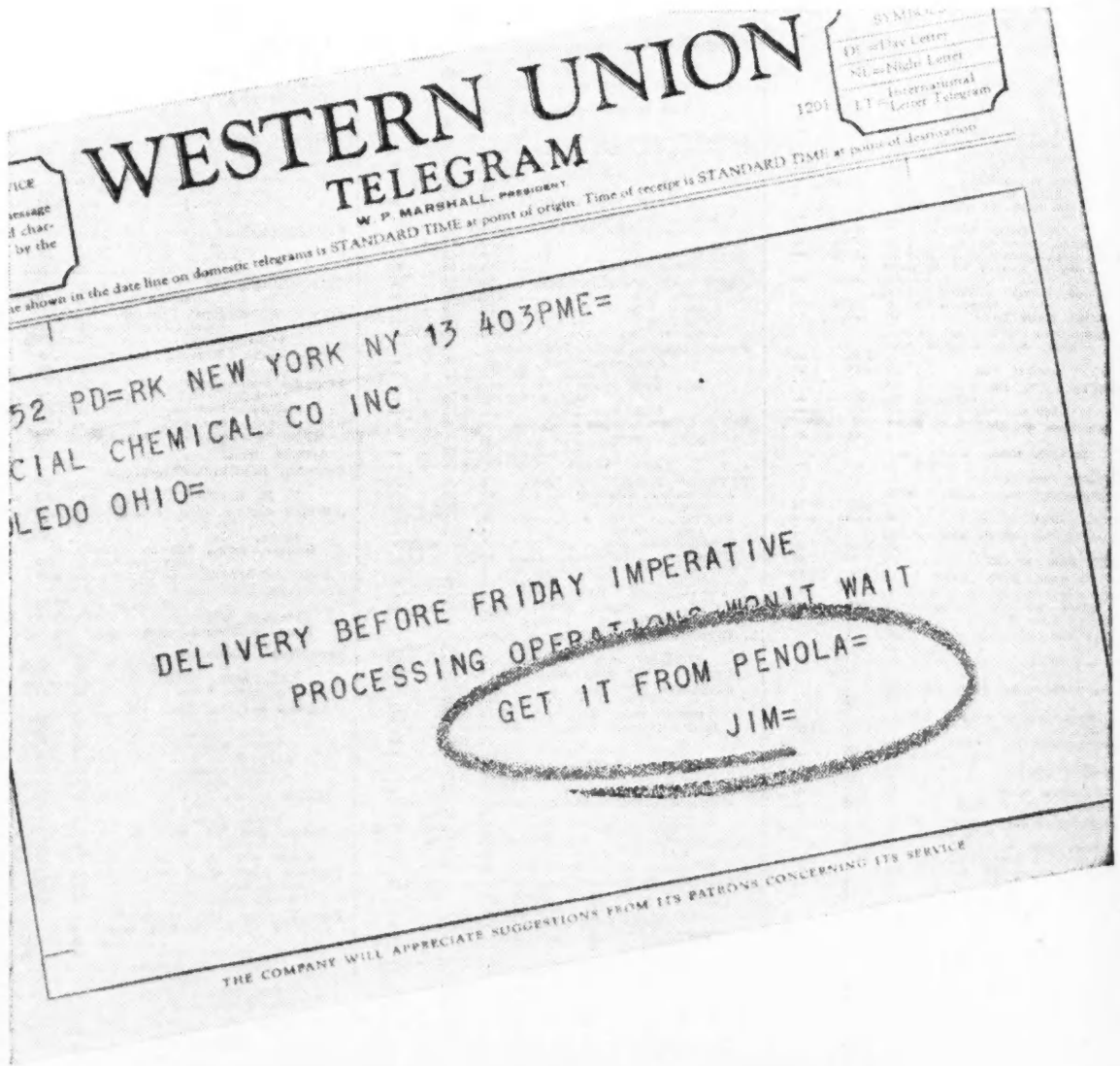
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works .... lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills. ton 60.00 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.33 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse .... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04½
Procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04½
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04½
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythrital, tech., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop . lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. ..... lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. ..... lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .08¼- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy. ..... lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09⅛- .09¾
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅜- .05⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- .05⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅝- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09⅞- .10⅛
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy. ..... lb. .08⅛- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10¾- .10⅝
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06⅜- .06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy. ..... lb. .07¾- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09⅛- .09¾
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¼- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- .06⅞

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. . gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type . . gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type ..... gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .19 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .195 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .279 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Providence ..... gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. ..... gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. ..... gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. ..... gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .239 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23 - —
Newark ..... gal. .195 - —
New York ..... gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 203°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F b.r. 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —


WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT
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DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram
1201
shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination
52 PD=RK NEW YORK NY 13 403PME=
CIAL CHEMICAL CO INC
LEDO OHIO=
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Petroleum Solvent—Ryania

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F, 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F.. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. 15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100%, bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. drms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.15 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb.17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb.10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D). Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.81 - 4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.21 - 5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —

Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .84 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .58 - —
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb 3.70 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, drms., works lb. 02¼ 03
Linseed, dms lb. 06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. 04¼ 05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb 05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¼- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.97.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000lb. lots, 10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .21 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
Imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms, lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.32.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works, ton.26.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.30.40 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran. dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
50-63% K_2O_2, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton.26.00 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.202.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tertabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs.17.80 - —
Silicate, soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .705 - .771
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiacyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .38 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04½
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.90 - —
Mercury lithpone, light shade, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
medium-light shade, bbls.lb. 2.10 - —
medium shade, bbls lb. 2.25 - —
dark shade, bbls lb. 2.40 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 6.00 - 6.50
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo.65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb.10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls...lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. .....lb. 1.55 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. .....lb. .44 - —
Italian .....lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs...lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms .....lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd. bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP. bots oz.17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd....lb.13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls.....lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls..lb. .19 - —
siftings .....lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. .....lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. .....lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. .....lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat.....lb. .16¾- —
hulled .....lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.lb. .17½- —
nat., bgs. .....lb. .26½- —
Salvadorian, natural.....lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural.....lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots .....lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots .....lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ....lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ....lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .50 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots .....lb. .48 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .45 - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .44 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton.45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .84½- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .84½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .84⅝- —
100-oz. lots .....oz. .84⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .61½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .61¾- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .62¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks,' works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works.....lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works.....gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots..kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.12.75 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots.....kilo.13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more..lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works....lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt)
USP, bgs. .....lb. .05 - .12
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .56 - —
smaller lots, works . lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms .....lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots..lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots. .....lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms ....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. .....lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms. .....lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l....lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots..lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less..lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulfate, NF (see Sodium sulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. .....100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals fit bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.53 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works.lb. .16½- —

How Pennsalt helps caustic soda users

plan for tomorrow

By bringing you the latest word on buying and handling caustic soda,

Pennsalt gives you the jump on tomorrow's competition

As a major producer of caustic and many other basic chemicals, Pennsalt *must* know and does know the day-to-day developments in technology and markets affecting the caustic picture. ALL USERS OF CAUSTIC SODA, large and small, can learn a lot, *be saved a lot*, for their tomorrows through Pennsalt's new free counseling service. Pennsalt has answers to questions you may not even think of asking. How does this service, given today, keep you ahead of the game tomorrow? . . .

. . . through guidance in purchasing
You may be able to cut caustic costs considerably by changing grade, container, volume, purchasing schedule, or storage facilities. Pennsalt will help you decide what's best for you.

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What's the safest, most economical method *for you* to handle caustic and other heavy chemicals? How to unload, dilute, store, pump, etc.? Materials for tanks, pipes? Pennsalt has the answers for you—free.

TRY US TODAY! Ward off, with Pennsalt's help, the unseen difficulties even the wisest caustic user encounters—let Pennsalt help you keep on top of your technical and purchasing problems before tomorrow comes! There's no obligation to you in calling the nearest Pennsalt office, or sending the coupon below.

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

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Cincinnati 2, Ohio—Main 1-3168
Cleveland 2, Ohio—Main 1-6205
Decatur, Ga.—Evergreen 5064
Detroit 26, Mich.—Woodward 1-8051
Paterson 1, N. J.—Lambert 5-3500
Philadelphia 2, Pa.—Locust 4-4700
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Atlantic 1-5233
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Industrial Chemicals Division
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company
Three Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Please send a representative to discuss with me our company's plans for tomorrow involving heavy industrial chemicals.

Name.....Title.....
Company.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate—Squill

Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.135.50 -140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton.204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb lots, works. lb. .175 .195
tanks, works lb .16 — —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.65
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - 8.10
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 10 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43 50 - —
tmp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51 25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 47 75 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 26½ - .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 —

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 9 70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.60 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11 35 -11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½ - .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. 71 74
powd. dms lb 47 48

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .571 - .625
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns. c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. 42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. 40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. 46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .38
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., comL, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.57.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .00 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20

Your alkaline cleaners and detergent compounds don't have to be "hot" to be powerful. Formulate them with

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DRYMET provides power—abundant active alkalinity—without raising the pH of your compounds to a disagreeable or dangerous range.

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Company_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

St. John's bread, edible, bls....lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .785 - .795
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 1.00 - 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.777
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .79¾- .80¾
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .964 - .984
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.44 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
ex whse, N. Y.....lb. .08½- .09¼
Rice, bgs l.c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .065 - .072
Stronium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .75 - .83
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.[illegible] - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots..oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs .....lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E....lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms .....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powd. dms .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms .lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. .....lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms.....lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms .....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd. dms .....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms .....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.28.00 -31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines .....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock... ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.00 -36.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works..ton.37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .11¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd....lb. .07⅛- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s...lb. .09¾- .09½
No. 1, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07¼- —
special tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07⅛- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 4.25 - —
Chicago, bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .08¼- .09
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse..lb. .07½ Nom.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib, dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms.....lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- — .
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works .....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd..... .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .....lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib dms. lar fib. dms. kilo.60.00 - —
ampule grade.....kilo.62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots...lb. .72 - —
less tons lots .....lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fig. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms. .....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)

MUTUAL

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The word 'sterling' means the best in quality silverware the world over. In fact, this word is the trade mark demanded by discerning people wherever fine silver is examined.

Likewise, users of Chromium Chemicals know exactly what our trade mark means. The word Mutual on any container of Chromium Chemicals stands not only for guaranteed top purity of the product itself, but also for the outstanding reputation of the Company. When you are in the market for Chromium Chemicals, look for the name Mutual, a symbol for quality.

Sodium Bichromate • Potassium Bichromate • Sodium Chromate
Chromic Acid • Ammonium Bichromate • Koreon (one bath chrome tan)

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Tin Chloride—Vinyltoluene

Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) ..... lb. .99⅜- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots ..... ton 142.50 - —
ton lots ..... ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- —

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. ..... kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate ..... kilo.136.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate ..... kilo.185.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acid succinate kilo.165.00 - —
oToludine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —

Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio ... gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point Md. .. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .32 - —
Toluol, coaltar, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N.Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. ..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis .... lb. 1.04 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks .... lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs .... lb. 1.00 - 1.95
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald .. lb. .10¾- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys. works, frt adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots ..... gram. .75 - .85
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .41 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.58.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins .... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.00
whole, tins ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots ..... lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots ... lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. ..... bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.40 - —
1 to 9 dms, works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.38 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .19½- —
tasks, frt. ald. ..... lb. .16½- —

Announcing
Expanded Rare Earths and Thorium program
of Davison Chemical and Rare Earths, Inc.

Davison Chemical Company, Division of W. R. Grace & Co., and Rare Earths, Inc., Pompton Plains, N. J., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Grace, have joined in a program of expanded production, sales, research and development of thorium, cerium and other rare earths compounds.

Rare Earths, Inc., organized in 1947 for the production of Rareox, an optical quality cerium oxide polishing powder, has diversified into thorium, cerium and other rare earth chemicals. Now, additional facilities are being installed at Davison's Curtis Bay (Baltimore) plant. This means added service plus intensified research and development.

Current applications, in addition to thorium as a potential source of atomic energy, are glass polishing, glass coloring and decolorizing, as a component in carbon arc electrodes, in lighter flints, and for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical alloys.

Rare Earths, Inc., an affiliate of Davison Chemical Company, Division of W. R. Grace & Co., offer a quality line of thorium and rare earth chemicals. Contact your Davison Sales Office for additional information on these interesting and useful products.

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Division of W. R. Grace & Co.

Baltimore 3, Maryland

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Producers of: Catalysts, Inorganic Acids, Superphosphates, Triple Superphosphates, Phosphate Rock, Silica Gels, Silicofluorides. Sole producers of DAVCO® Granulated Fertilizer.

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Chilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .73 - .75
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .72 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .54 - .56
refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .57 - .58
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 Nom.
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .60 - .61
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .63 - .64
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .61 - .62
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13¼
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½ - .14½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 - .27
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½ - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .77 - .79
tech., bgs. lb. .74 - .76
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 50 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.53 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

—Continued on page 63

Creation of a classic is beyond all common scents

You may have plans for a fine shampoo, and high hopes to make it a classic. It must stand out, in quality—it must stand up, in sales—through the years.

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Pan-American Potentialities

Aside from a few references to Coffee Day, the business aspects of recent Pan-American Week got very little national news circulation in this country. It is regrettable that they were crowded out by the catering to the public clamor with reference to "The Gal Who Broke to Rank at Monte Carlo."

Some of the business events in connection with Pan-American Week were fraught with substantial significance, especially in their stressing by businessmen of understanding out of experience in the field of the need for wise selection and manifestation of motives and objectives in business relations with the other American peoples, the making of profit being subordinated to the cultivation of friendships, the development of resources for local benefits, and the promotion of the general welfare of the Western hemisphere.

Some of the employment disputes which have hampered the progress of the St. Lawrence seaway project—it must be recognized that Pan-America does not all lie south of the United States—put that policy in another bad light, with additional support for the declaration in both directions that "all they are interested in is having us do the work to make them money." The seaway has a big and important business role in the future of Pan-American welfare; so has the short-cut tidewater canal from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, construction of which was authorized by a congressional enactment recently approved by President Eisenhower.

The long-range significance of those two waterways should be getting a larger measure of proper attention from the leaders of this country's business in all fields. Somebody should inaugurate a move to get at least an advisory contribution to the development and application of such attention from the former chairman of the Defense Mobilization Board, who plans to retire from his executive activity in private business within the next two weeks; his current position has put him in quite close proximity with Pan-American business operations. He is retiring with the purpose of undertaking "tasks of public service which have been long deferred." There is a great opportunity for beneficial public service in the task here suggested for him.

Various items on business aspects of Pan-American relations have appeared in the public press recently, with no relation to Pan-American Week. They all make it clear that Pan-America has abundant valuable resources in almost, if not quite, all the major mineral and vegetable raw materials used or usable by industry. They show also that the southern section of Pan-America is progressively manifesting active awareness of the potentialities of those resources—and of the assistance which it can get from its next northerly neighbor toward their development. That recognition is not wholly one-sided; and not all the northern recognition is in governmental areas as is that behind the agreement between the United States and Chile for the development of the latter's potentialities in uranium. There is at least something of interest for USA business in the new liberalization of Chile's laws relating to nitrate of soda. That country also is expected soon to be the first of the natural-resourcefully rich A-B-C trio to admit USA private interests to participation in the exploitation of their extensive petroleum resources.

Oil-developing contracts have been got by USA companies from Colombia, whose potentialities in that connection are reported to be developed only to the extent of 10 percent. USA industry has already located about a hundred enterprises in that country. Invitations have been directed to this country for the contribution of more skill and knowhow to the promotion of domestic capital investments in plastics, pharmaceutical, food, and other fields.

It is useful to give adequate recognition and consideration to the fact that what in this country is popularly referred to as "free private enterprise" does not in all instances fit well, if at all, into the political and commercial economic ideologies of all other American peoples. The same is true of cultural and other social concepts, which often far antedate those of this country, but are not by any means out of date. The Marxist interlopers are quite subtle in their recognition of that fact and their handling of the failure or disregard of others in that respect.

Pan-America as a whole is rapidly and surely progressing toward the front rank in numerous world conditions. That progress is being quite clearly seen from all other parts of the globe. The consequent attraction is very plainly increasing in strength and scope. There is no reason, logically or otherwise sound, why that attraction should not get its biggest, most hearty response from the inside, on the part of the biggest member of the Pan-American group.

Striving for Occupational Safety

The volume of work injuries in this country, according to a recent statement by the Secretary of Labor, went up in 1955 after having declined for three straight years. He did not say what, if any, change there had been in the ratio of injuries to the number of workers. The British factory inspection report for 1954 said that, while, for the second time since the war, there was an appreciable increase in the total number of accidents in factories, the accident rate was slightly less because of a larger factory population. Nevertheless, the condition reported by the Secretary of Labor well justified his declaration that he was disturbed thereby.

That condition offers adequate justification also for the extra stress being laid in President Eisenhower's proclamation of the period of May 13-19 as Job Safety Week and the arranging of a conference on occupational safety to be held in Washington May 14-16, with a primary purpose "to design voluntary programs to reduce preventable work injuries." The President stresses the declaration that "there is another certainty about such accidents [in addition to personal suffering and economic loss]—they are preventable."

Much has been done in recent years to prevent occupational accidents. Much remains to be done. Its doing is a voluntary task for management and labor cooperation. To be most effective, that cooperation must be inaugurated at the top. Stressing the necessity of enthusiastic active interest on the part of even scientific and technical executives, as well as works manager, shed superintendent, foreman, and supervisor, the British view was that "unless that is secured, it is almost impossible to make the worker himself aware of the part he can and should play in preventing accidents." In recognition of that truth, the President's conference will include a presentation of "Management's Responsibility for the Prevention of Accidents" by the president of a large corporation. It will have labor's responsibility similarly handled by the secretary-treasurer of AFL-CIO.

Invitations to participate in the President's conference have been sent widely to business firms, business groups, agricultural groups, and community agencies. An attendance of more than 3,000 is expected. Here again is an opportunity for the doing of much good for a very necessary purpose by way of participation by communication. For every one who will attend the conference, there are a thousand other persons in occupational areas who have something useful to contribute toward the conference's objective—"to save human life and limb and to further known accident-prevention methods and safety education in the plants and on the farms of America."

The objective of the conference will be pursued through national, state, and local organizations and agencies, both public and private, with a special endeavor to reach smaller business "where more injuries occur." All such groups should now get full information on what needs to be done and what can be done—and how and by whom. It is highly desirable that there be a better acquaintance with factual data on the part of the whole people of every community. There is too much conflicting, confusing, misleading, unreliable "information" in circulation. The "Fact Sheet" of the conference contains a bibliography of conference materials, covering the proceedings of previous sessions. It also has a list of reports of conference committees available at prices of from 10 cents to 25 cents—and worth much more.

Communications, whether contributions, suggestions, or requests, should be sent to the Secretary of Labor, who is the chairman of the conference. Much useful information can be got also from various national industrial organizations, particular mention in that regard being deserved by the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States, whose headquarters are at 1625 Eye street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Washington Talks It Over

The Business Outlook Still Seems Bright to the Economists As Production and Employment Hold at Stable Levels

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Business economists in the government are still viewing the outlook in a healthy light.

Reflecting the "easing in demand" in late 1955 and early 1956 when automobile sales and residential building activity declined, industrial production and employment have been virtually stable in recent months except for seasonal changes. But current prospects for business investment, construction activity and government spending point to renewed strength, the economists note.

Business investment outlays for new plants and equipment have risen sharply during the past year and are expected to rise further in 1956. Federal and state and local government expenditures also are expected to rise more than in 1955. This increased spending will contribute to higher consumer income and spending.

However, it is not expected that consumer spending will be in exact ratio to the rise in business and government spending. Rather, economists look for consumer spending to rise at a slower pace and play a less dominant role in economic expansion than during 1955. Consumer outlays for automobiles and housing are not likely to match the high levels of last year.

The recent action by the Federal Reserve System to restrain credit reflects the prospective expansion in economic activity, it is explained. However, further price increases are regarded as likely for many industrial products and raw materials.

Powdered Milk Market

A world market of no small size exists for powdered milk that has been colored various hues so that it can be readily distinguished from fresh milk.

Reports received by the Foreign Agricultural Service indicate that New Zealand is currently selling more than 160,000 pounds of green-colored powdered buttermilk to Malaya each month where it is used as poultry feed. Singapore is another important market for this product.

FAS says that the colored powder is one of thirty different ways in which New Zealand is packaging and marketing milk powder to meet buyers' requirements or changing needs in a highly competitive commodity.

Forest Service Battles Bugs

The never-ending battle against insects forced the Forest Service to step up its control work last year. Approximately 2,274,300 acres of timberland seriously infested by leaf-eating bugs were aerially sprayed in 1955 and in addition 450,000 trees were sprayed individually to control bark beetles.

Because of the tremendous loss of timber from insects, control is an important activity of the Forest Service, state forestry agencies, and private owners of timberland.

In a recent typical year insects killed outright over 5 billion board feet of sawtimber on commercial forest land, and in addition, it is estimated, insect attacks of that same year will, over a period of time, cause 3.5 billion board feet loss of sawtimber growth.

Salk Storm Clouds Loom

Surgeon General Leonard Scheele of the Public Health Service may be heading into another storm over the Salk polio vaccine testing program.

Ever since last year's troubles, the agency has been test checking almost all the polio vaccine produced before it is released. But last week, Dr. Scheele decided that this would no longer be necessary in the case of one of the major producers and ended this work.

This is in keeping with the established policy of the agency that when a company shows by experience that it is performing its operations with due diligence and care and is meeting all the requirements set out, supervision can be reduced to a minimum. This saves the taxpayers money and permits the agency to employ its manpower on more worthy projects.

The state health officer for Michigan, however, has protested the action. He still wants the federal government's okay on the vaccine regardless of how well the company may be performing its duties.

He is understood to have prohibited the use of any of the company's vaccine in the state that doesn't have the federal government's seal of approval and is urging the health officers in other states to do likewise.

ODM and Import Restrictions

The Office of Defense Mobilization intends to hold public hearings in connection with industry requests for import restrictions under the so-called national security provisions of the trade agreements extension act of 1955.

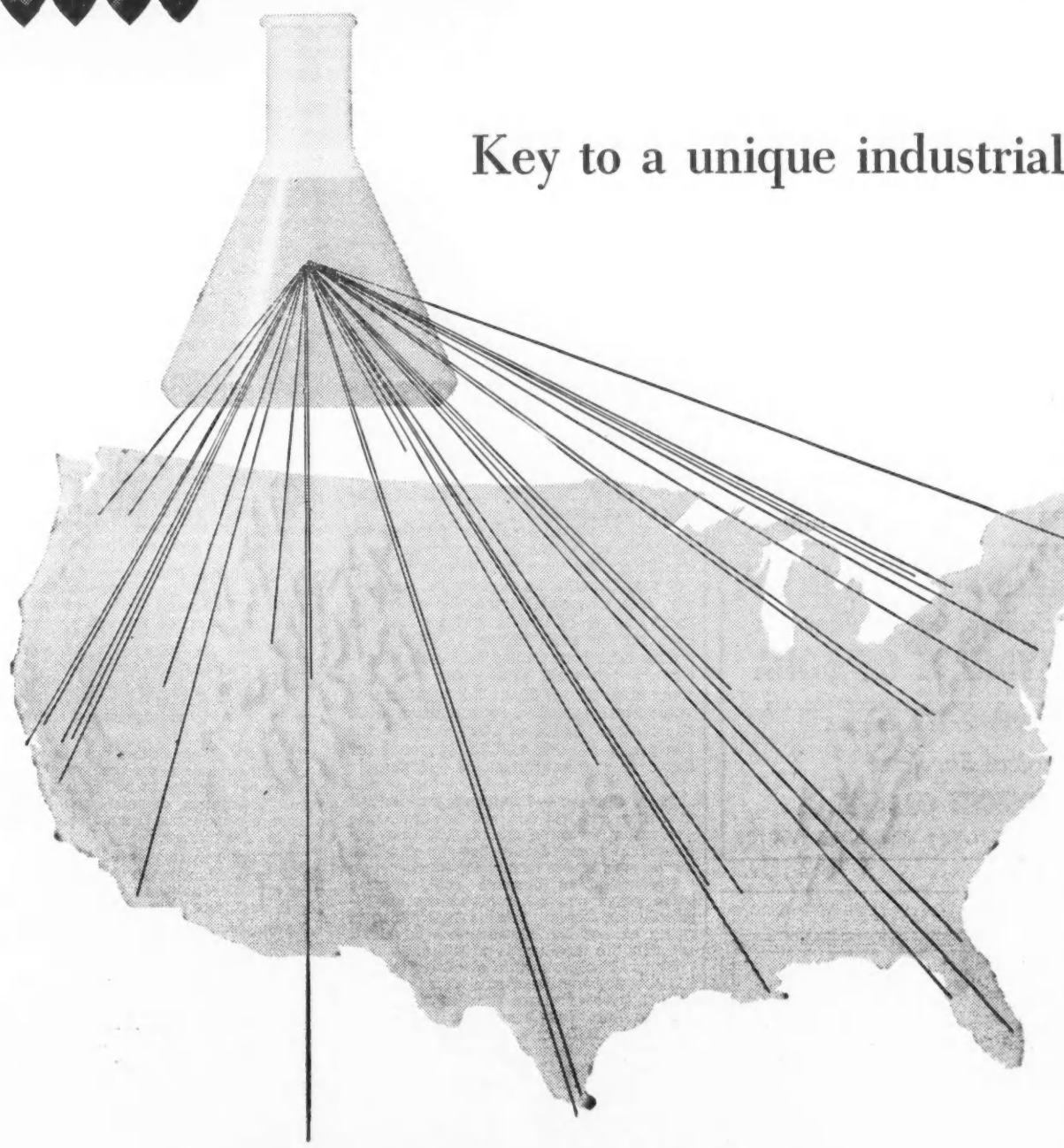
This is the first definite procedure announcement by ODM since the law gave it the responsibility for advising the President when imports threaten to impair the national security.

So far formal appeals have been filed with ODM on seven products—fluorspar, jeweled watches, cordage and twine, wool textiles, photographic shutters, clinical thermometers and analytical balances.

A number of other industries are understood to have discussed the possibility of import curbs with ODM. It is expected that the first public hearing will be on fluorspar.

FMC in the chemical world

Key to a unique industrial development



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Little more than a dozen years ago FMC was known chiefly as a manufacturer of equipment for the food processing and agricultural industries. Today—while still engaged importantly in making mechanical items from massive industrial pressure cookers to armored, amphibious troop carriers—FMC ranks among the nation's major chemical producers.

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Heavy Chemicals

Prices in the heavy chemicals market last week showed little inclination toward change. Declining activity among consuming industries failed to show up in chemical sales in any concrete falling off of the latter. February production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States was generally lower than for January, according to the Bureau of Census.

However, output was higher in February than for the corresponding period last year. Increases were reported for twelve of fifty-one selected chemicals, and decreases for thirty-eight under January.

Caustic soda production during February ran at 93 percent of daily capacity, while chlorine output was at 96 percent of capacity.

Steel and rayon production also held to high levels. Sulfuric acid continued to move in large volume to these consumers. Other mineral acids were also moving well.

Some producers reported facilities were strapped trying to keep up with demand in some local areas of the midwest and northeast.

Buying interest held up well for potash chemicals. Caustic potash and potassium carbonate were reported in close supply. Withdrawals against contract were steady.

Despite record-breaking production, supplies of primary aluminum were considered by no means lengthy. Copper was thought in slightly better supply, but was still short. No relief in tight supply of nickel or its salts was seen for the near future.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 26, at 103.3 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 103.7 percent for the previous week and 98.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic — Producers maintained that they had felt declines in automobile production to some extent, but that the fall-off in demand for chromic acid had not been as severe as was expected.

Production of chromic acid, chrome oxide green and other chromium chemicals during January totaled 11,397 tons in terms of sodium bichromate equivalent, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Domestic consumption of chromite during January continued at a high level and was 41 percent above the January, 1955, consumption, but somewhat below the December, 1955, rate.

The chemical industry consumed about 6 percent more than in December, 1955, and was the highest since June, 1953. Manufacturers of refractories used 5 percent less than in the previous month.

Domestic production of chromite in January amounted to 10,519 tons, and imports totaled 166,743 tons, for an aggregate new supply of 177,262 tons. Consumption in January was 157,690 tons.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand for steel pickling held up well, as steel output kept to near-record levels. Other inquiry also kept the market active.

Supplies were judged to be about in balance with demand in the north and east. Some areas of the south and west reported heavy supplies of byproduct acid, however.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand for use in stainless steel, fluorinated hydrocarbons, glass frosting, and other applications made for a good volume of trade during the week.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
101.57	101.57	101.15	98.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

In surveying the fluorspar industry in a report just recently released on fluorspar in 1954, the Bureau of Mines reports that demand declined considerably in 1954, resteel industry and a substantial reduction of fluorspar stocks at steel plants.

Prices fell abruptly after the spring of the year and production was depressed to the lowest level since 1949. Imports also declined, but for the third consecutive year exceeded domestic production.

Acid, Nitric—Prices were unchanged and firm. Continuing strong steel and government demand were key factors in the currently active market.

Acid, Sulfuric—Generally, trade sources believed that business was holding to near record levels. Steel, rayon, petroleum alkylation, alcohol and pigments manufacture led the way among large volume consumers.

The only disappointing spot in the consumption pattern so far this year has been withdrawal for use in fertilizer manufacture. Fertilizer demand has hung in abeyance pending action on farm legislation in Washington.

With the recent veto of the farm bill, fertilizer producers felt that a lot of business would be held out of the market owing to declining prices on the farm level.

Lower fertilizer demand had its effect as to locale among sulfuric acid producers. In the south Atlantic and southern states, acid, was in fairly lengthy supply.

However, in steel producing areas of the north and east, as well as in rayon manufacturing areas, producers of sulfuric acid were reported pushing facilities to capacity in some instances.

Steel production was estimated at 99.7 percent of capacity last week, or 2,454,000 tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Output the previous week totaled 2,466,000 tons, and for the corresponding week last year, 2,307,000 tons.

Aluminum Sulfate—Business for water treatment remained in good volume. Producers reported that this market has continued to show a natural and healthy expansion.

Chlorine—The market continued strong and active. There were still reports of some local tight spots in supply. Daily production of chlorine in February rose to an average of 10,500 tons from 10,300 tons in January, according to the Bureau of Census.

Ratio of production to capacity expressed in percent for January showed

Inorganic Chemicals Output: February

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	Feb.	Jan.
Acid, chromic	1,465	1,634
Hydrochloric	74,940	81,021
Hydrofluoric	6,113	5,773
Nitric	209,244	216,361
Phosphoric	313,691	329,101
Sulfuric, new	1,298,696	1,381,440
Aluminum chloride, anhyd	3,084	3,248
liq., cryst	1,115	972
Calcium carbide	91,550	83,335
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas, solid	17,291	18,137
	29,191	30,950
Phosphorus, elemental	25,026	25,105
Oychloride	1,734	1,561
Trichloride	1,507	1,597
Potash, caustic, liq	8,796	8,303
solid	1,867	2,053
Soda ash, light	223,087	240,133
dense	157,476	152,155
natural	50,643	58,706
Soda, caustic, electrolytic, liq.	303,945	317,640
lime-soda, process, liq.	37,406	40,316
Sodium bicarbonate	10,207	9,798
Chlorate	3,660	4,067
Metal	10,600	11,056
Phosphate, monobasic	798	830
Dibasic	2,435	2,644
Tribasic	3,297	4,540
Meta	4,484	5,392
Tetra	8,822	8,683
Acid pyro	1,258	1,390
Tripoly	45,942	51,476
Silicate	57,706	55,209
Sulfate, anhyd	25,131	24,806
Glaubers salt	11,939	14,748
Saltcake, coml	56,451	61,827
Sulfide, conc	2,476	2,575
other	2,345	2,166
Sulfur dioxide	5,684	5,795

Heavy Chemicals

output at 95 percent of capacity, and in February, 96 percent of capacity.

Barium Chemicals— Barium chemicals sold by producers in 1954 declined to 86,745 tons from 97,508 tons in 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The following figures represent amounts of barium chemicals produced in tons:

Chemical	1954	1953
Black ash	116,246	138,980
Barium carbonate	65,319	74,122
Chloride	12,167	14,838
Hydroxide	12,616	12,454
Oxide	15,195	14,578
Sulfate (syn.)	10,495	14,390
Other barium chemicals*	2,660	7,822

*Includes barium acetate, chromate, nitrate, perchlorate, peroxide, and sulfide.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in January decreased slightly from the previous month's, and amounted to 768,415 tons, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Sales of agricultural, refractory chemical and other industrial lime declined, while a slight increase was noted in building lime.

Sales of chemical lime in January totaled 464,064 tons, as against 473,606 tons in December, and 384,960 tons in January, 1955.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest held up well all through the end use pattern. Soapers continued active for immediate needs. Withdrawals against old contracts were in good volume.

Potassium Carbonate — Specialty glass use continued to account for consumption of sizable quantities. Supplies were in close balance with demand. Prices were expected to hold unchanged through May.

Soda Ash—Demand for dense ash from the glass industry held up well. Light ash takings for manufacture of aluminum, phosphates and other chemicals were also in large volume.

Daily production of synthetic sodium carbonate in February increased to 14,000 tons per day, or 73 percent of capacity, as against 13,800 tons per day, or 70 percent in January.

Soda, Caustic—Rayon activity, although on the decline, and below the comparable period in 1955, still accounted for large quantities of caustic soda.

Paper and pulp, textile, chemical and other end uses also contributed to the current strong demand.

Production of electrolytic and lime-soda process caustic soda in January averaged 11,500 tons per day. In February, output increased to 11,800 tons per day.

Sodium Sulfate — Stocks of Glauber's salt and saltcake declined in February under January levels, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Anhydrous Glauber's salt stocks in February decreased to 13,955 tons from January's 16,124 tons.

Commercial saltcake stocks in February declined slightly to 71,507 tons from 71,676 tons on hand at the end of January.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Prices continued firm and unchanged. The Aluminum Association reports that the first quarter of 1956 set a new quarterly record for aluminum production. Output amounted to 838,187,671 pounds.

Copper — American metal continued pegged at 46c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelters' prices were more or less nominal at 47½c. per pound, spot.

The value of shipments of copper ores amounted to approximately $509 million in 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Value of shipments in 1954 was three and one-half times as large as in 1939, the year covered by the preceding census of mineral industries.

Employment in the industry dropped slightly between 1939 and 1954, but the horsepower of power equipment about doubled over the period.

Imports of copper ores in 1954 were valued at approximately $66 million and contained about 241 million pounds of recoverable copper, approximately one-seventh as much as domestic mine production.

Mercury — Metal was quiet and unchanged, at $268 to $270 per seventy-six pound flask.

Silver — Bullion ended unchanged, at 90¾c. per ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal fluctuated narrowly last week, ending at 99⅜c. per pound, spot.

Chemical February Exports Topped Total for January

United States exports of chemicals and related products increased in February over the January total, but imports declined, according to figures of the Bureau of Census. Compared with February, 1955, both exports and imports were up.

The bureau reported that exports in January amounted in value to $96.8 million as compared with $90 million in January and $84.2 million in February a year ago. Imports last February totaled $23.5. million as compared with $26.5 million in January and $20.7 million in February, 1955.

Exports of all merchandise in February were valued at $1,363.8 million, representing an increase of six percent from the January total of $1,278.0. February exports were nine percent more than the February, 1955 total of $1,237.5 million.

General imports during February were valued at $1,049.4 million. This was the fifth consecutive month, general imports exceeded one billion dollars. January imports were valued at $1,042.2 million and during February, 1955 they were $849.7 million.

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TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

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Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as CL):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
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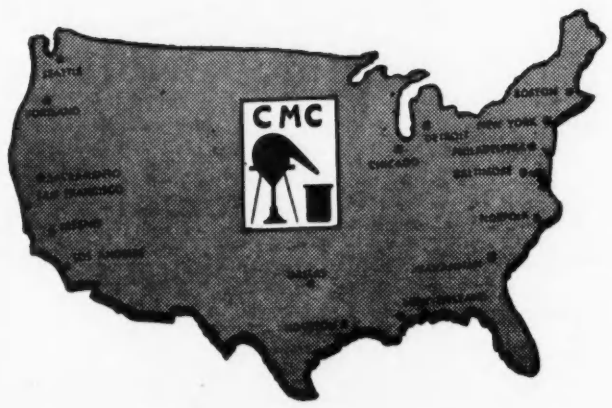

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Carbide & Carbon Fills Seven District Positions

Five district managers and two assistant district managers have been appointed for Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York.

R. A. Corio has been appointed district manager for the Newark, N. J., district and M. R. Kleeman has been appointed assistant district manager.

B. A. Gustin, jr., has been appointed district manager for the Boston district. He was formerly District Manager for the Charlotte, N. C., district.

R. J. Hughes has been appointed district manager for the Philadelphia district. J. F. Luther has been appointed district manager for the Charlotte, N. C., district. Formerly he was district manager for the Albany district.

J. R. Retter has been appointed district manager for the Albany, N. Y., district. William Samson has been appointed assistant district manager for the Detroit, Mich., district.

Pulp Chemicals Presidency Goes to Scharwachter Again

Albert Scharwachter, of Arizona Chemical Company, has been re-elected president and Richard J. Spitz, of Newport Industries, Inc., has been elected vice-president of the Pulp Chemicals Association.

Mr. Scharwachter and E. J. Calleton, National Southern Products Corporation, have been elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the tall oil division of the association and Lee A. Radeker, of Champion Paper & Fibre Company, and E. M. Godat, of Crossett Chemical Company, have been elected to similar official positions in the sulphate turpentine division.

Dernell Every will continue as secretary-treasurer and T. K. Heston as assistant secretary-treasurer, while Dr. Arthur Pollak remains as technical director and I. B. Oseas as counsel.

Colgate Marks

—Continued from page 7

aware that its continuing service to the nation is dependent on the caliber of the men and women who will form its personnel and management for the future. Despite financial obstacles, he added, American colleges and universities are doing an excellent job in training the country's young people. The Colgate-Palmolive Company, Mr. Little declared, considers it a privilege to help support the efforts of these institutions.

The 186 colleges and universities receiving grants under the program constitute an equitable spread between various denominational and non-sectarian institutions as well as a broad geographic distribution.

Fewer than ten percent of the institutions aided were in existence when Colgate & Co. was founded. They are:—Bowdoin College, Brown University, Columbia University, Dartmouth College, Dickinson College, Georgetown University, Hampden-Sydney College, Harvard University, Middlebury College, Princeton University, Transylvania University, Union College, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Washington and Lee University, Williams College and Yale University.

Alcoa Elects Five V.P.'s

The board of directors of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has elected five vice-presidents:—H. E. Bakken, general manager of the refining division; J. P. Haight, chief engineer; Lawrence Litchfield, jr., general manager of the mining division; R. T. Whitzel, general production manager; and Edward B. Wilber, treasurer.

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Bank Holding Companies Legislation Now in the Mill

Bank holding companies will be required to divest themselves of controlling interest in non-banking concerns within two years under terms of a bill, H. R. 6227, passed by the senate last week. The bill was previously approved by the house and now goes to conference to consider certain changes made by the senate.

The bill defines a bank holding company as any concern which owns a 25 percent controlling interest in two or more banks. The aim of the legislation is to limit the operations of such concerns to the banking business, and they must either dispose of their non-banking assets, or dispose of the banks.

An effort to extend the bill to companies which own one bank, which would have placed W. R. Grace & Co. within its scope was rejected by the senate. However, the senate did adopt an amendment excluding from its provisions companies with 80 percent of their assets in agricultural enterprises, but at the same time controlling two or more banks.

This amendment is to exempt consolidated Naval Stores Company of Florida from the requirement that it dispose of ownership of two small banks which it saved from closing twenty-five years ago when the Florida land boom collapsed and forced a number of small banks throughout the state to shut their doors.

Reagent Chemical Developed By Borden's Chemical Unit

A new reagent chemical, a tetrazolium salt designated 2-(p-Iodophenyl)-3-(p-nitrophenyl)-5-phenyl tetrazolium chloride, has been developed by the chemical division of Borden Company, New York.

A product of Borden's Dajac Laboratory, the new salt is more rapidly reduced than 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride, another Dajac product. It is also highly insensitive to photo-reduction, and when used for staining sections, shows little diffusion of color, it is said.

Aula Chemicals Seeks Injunction Against Permut, Former Employee

Aula Chemicals, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., has filed suit for injunction in the Superior Court of the State of New Jersey against its former employee, Aaron Permut, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., who trades as a consultant and also as Solitone Laboratories at the same address.

The suit seeks an injunction against Permut and persons acting in concert with him to prevent the use of confidential information and trade secrets acquired while Permut was an employee of Aula.

Late in the week Mr. Permut issued the following statement:—

"Mr. Permut has denied the charges of the suit and has declared that Aula is attempting to prevent the licensing of his 'Solitone' oil-in-water textile printing inks by this legal action."

Baird, Atomic Instrument Merger Favored by Officers

Proposed merger between Baird Associates, Inc., and Atomic Instrument Company, both of Cambridge, Mass., has been unanimously approved by directors of both companies. Stockholder approvals will be sought at meetings of both firms May 7.

Baird has for twenty years been a leader in design and manufacture of optical-electronic equipment. At the end of the first half of its fiscal year, the company reported total sales of $1,657,000, compared with $1,914,000 for the entire fiscal year ending September 30, 1955. Net profit for the six-month period was approximately $107,000. Baird reports a backlog as of March 31, of over $1 million.

Atomic Instrument Company, formed in 1946 for manufacture of components and instruments for the nuclear and electronic industries, reported total orders of $346,000 for the first quarter of its fiscal year ending March 31. This represents a gain of 22 percent over a similar period in 1955. Shipments during this time totaled $310,000, 19 percent over a year ago. As of March 31, Atomic's backlog was nearly $330,000.

Barber Elects Chairman

The directors of Barber Oil Corporation, New York, have elected T. Rieber to the newly created office of chairman of the board, and vice-president James H. Durbin to succeed Mr. Rieber as president. Mr. Rieber will continue to be the chief executive officer of the corporation and Mr. Durbin will direct and coordinate operations and administration.

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3153

FDA Eases Regulations For Pesticides on Foods

The Food and Drug Administration has moved to clarify the legal status of foods containing residues of pesticide chemicals that are marketed after the deadline date for establishment of residue tolerances.

In a statement of general policy accompanying an order extending the effective date for fixing tolerances for certain pesticide chemicals, FDA said that it will not consider a food to be adulterated if, after July 22, 1956, it contains a pesticide chemical for which an extension has been granted, if the commodity bearing such residues would have been legal in interstate commerce prior to July 22.

The order issued simultaneously with the policy statement extended the effective date for tolerances until July 22, 1956, for the following pesticides:—

Allethrin, on livestock as a fly spray; piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins, on livestock as a fly spray and on the following stored agricultural commodities:—Almonds, beans, cocoa beans, copra, grain sorghum, peanuts, peas, and walnuts; diphenyl, on citrus.

Citrus Bioflavinoids

—*Continued from page 5*

bioflavinoid lemon complex is roughly thirteen times that of rutin.

Another facet of the vascular phase of bioflavinoid therapy is that when used in conjunction with anticoagulant drugs like dicoumarol in treating cardiac or coronary conditions, the bioflavinoids tend to prevent adverse side effects, and permit the use of sufficient amounts of the anticoagulant primary drug, without allowing hemorrhage in certain other tissues.

Helpful in Abortion

Another phase of the vascular control exerted by the citrus bioflavinoids is in overcoming spontaneous and habitual abortion, which is caused by small hemorrhages in the placenta. When mothers who have lost as many as eight children are fed bioflavinoids in both preconception and prenatal periods, they go through normal pregnancy without difficulty, in most observed cases.

Recent research work in an attempt to check an earlier report that phosphorylated bioflavinoids caused loss of fertility, has shown that this is not true, and indications are that the erroneous findings first reported were due to traces of another chemical used as an extractant of the phosphorylated bioflavinoids used in the original experiments.

Another significant potential market for citrus bioflavinoids lies in the inflammatory field. Diseases such as arthritis may be treated virtually as effectively as with hormones, with essentially no adverse side reactions, it is reported. Considerable clinical study is under way in this direction.

Of Catalytic Value

Another phase of bioflavinoid use is in its supplementary, or catalytic, or synergistic effect when used in connection with certain other drugs. For example, a vasoconstrictor such as epinephrine is much more effective, and smaller quantities are required to accomplish the same result, when bioflavinoids are used in conjunction with it.

The fifth field of considerable potential interest is in nutrition. In such usage, normal diets could be modified with supplemental dosages of bioflavinoid concentrates to accomplish such things as geriatric benefits through control of the enzyme, hyaluronidase, which tends to break down and destroy wall membranes between the cells.

By supplementing diets with bioflavinoids, it was regarded as highly probable that normal human living would be free of many incidents of respiratory infections, vascular and cardiac disease, rheumatoid conditions, and life generally prolonged.

Current Prices Noted

Currently, in packages of twenty-five pounds and up, f.o.b. works, the lemon bioflavinoid complex such as is currently used in pharmaceuticals ranging from cough syrups to vascular specifics, is priced at $9 per pound. A purified material, such as calcium flavonate glycoside derived from lemon is listed at $22.50 per pound. Another bioflavinoid material derived from orange, hesperidin methyl chalcone, is also priced at $22.50 per pound. The hesperidin complex derived from orange is priced at $6.45 per pound, while purified hesperidin is quoted at $8.95.

Naringin derived from grapefruit is quoted at $8.50 per pound. Among its present market outlets is its use as a bitter in drinks, similar to quinine water, where it is said to produce the desired effect without the risk of allergy peculiar to some people. It is used both domestically and abroad for this purpose, in addition to having certain pharmaceutical end uses.

Soviet Periodical Translated

A new periodical, *Atomnaya Energia*, being issued by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, will be published in complete English translation by Consultants Bureau, 227 West 17th street, New York, under the title *"The Soviet Journal of Atomic Energy*, at a yearly subscription price of $75.

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Aliphatic Organics

Announcement was made last week of an impending reduction of 3 cents per pound in melamine slated to go into effect May 1, 1956. The decline will be the first price change in this item in several years. No other price changes were reported last week and it appeared that the market would continue to hold the current price line on most compounds for at least the balance of this quarter. The high cost of labor and raw materials not excepting higher freight charges was considered sufficient to militate strongly against further price declines whereas competitive pressures were expected to temper any urge on the part of producers to advance prices.

The high rate of industrial production as evidenced by the record outpouring of steel in the first quarter was reflected in the generally good demand for many of the large volume aliphatics. Methanol was reported in strong demand. Its use as a solvent and in chemicals manufacture has increased in addition to special fuels.

While the use of methanol in antifreeze is considerable, ethylene glycol has been estimated to account for about two-thirds of this market. Although methanol has a price advantage on glycol, it is volatile. In weighing the advantages, motorists reportedly favor glycol by a ratio of two to one. Propylene glycol is sold in relatively small quantities for use as antifreeze.

The supply of both methanol and ethylene glycol is adequate, in contrast to a few years ago when the first cold snap was liable to exhaust dealer's stocks.

Meantime, as the number of cars increases, in the next decade the amount of antifreeze used is expected to keep pace. By 1965 the automobile industry predicts that theere will be 80,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States, an increase of 30 percent over today. This will push the total antifreeze use up to 140,000,000 gallons, and with the present trend continuing, ethylene glycol will continue to increase its share of the total.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
131.01	131.08	131.02	130.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetic Acid—The market was unchanged last week. Prices were firm and inquiry steady. Overall consumption of acetic acid has been holding at a high level and was expected to continue in the immediate future.

Production of acetic acid was reported by the Tariff Commission to have totaled 47,763,109 pounds of synthetic and 1,856,000 pounds of the natural acid in January. This compared with an output of 40,875,785 pounds of synthetic acetic acid in February and 1,786,000 pounds in the same month.

Acetone—Demand for acetone continues at an excellent rate. The overall supply situation appeared to be adequate to accommodate consumers' requirements and no difficulties were reported in meeting orders. Prices were firm at the recently advanced level and were expected to hold steady for the balance of the quarter.

Production of actone totaled 48,106,788 pounds in February, according to the Tariff Commission compared to an output of 49,009,484 pounds in January this year.

Acrylonitrile—Current production capacity continues considerably in excess of consumption, according to trade sources.

Commercial acrylonitrile usage has undergone a complete inversion of its two major outlets in the past few years. As recently as 1950, nitrile rubber (N-types of synthetic) was still dipping into as much as 70-75 percent of the available 15,000,000 of annual production. Acrylic fibers had scarcely begun to make a percentagewise impression on the acrylo market. Relatively small amounts were filtering into plastics and other uses.

By the end of 1956, the synthetic fibers will likely account for about two-thirds of the acrylonitrile consumed in the U. S. By contrast, nitrile rubber products will take about 20,000,000 pounds of the amount marketed.

Wartime demand for nitrile rubber as a supplement and substitute for natural rubber vitalized acrylonitrile production. The manmade rubber's special characteristics, particularly its oil resistance, contributed to the soar in production to a peak 17,000 long tons in '44. Its biggest uses: in self-sealing linings for gasoline tanks in military aircraft, and in rubber pipeline used in the transfer of fuel from tankers to naval vessels.

Not until 1952 did nitrile rubber output again exceed 16,000 tons.

The bulk of today's nitrile consumption still hinges on the oil-resistance quality; most goes into mechanical rubber goods, such as gaskets, gasoline hose, molded products, etc. Predictions have been made, however, that blends, especially with vinyl chloride resins, may one day become a significant nitrile rubber outlet —and concomitantly a bigger acrylonitrile taker.

Alcohol—The alcohol picture continued bright last tweek. Synthetic and fermentation producers alike look for a continued good demand for the next few months. The market for industrial alcohol has been active and supplies are not, on the whole, too plentiful.

Basic alcohol production (ethyl) reached the high total of 455,000,000 proof gallons during 1955, equivalent to 239,400,000 wine gallons of 95 percent alcohol. Production passed the 40,000,000 proof gallons volume in September, and has remained above that rate through January of the present year.

By contrast, ethyl alcohol output from all sources in 1954 amounted to 387,000,000 proof gallons, or 203,600,000 wine gallons.

Some of alcohol's competing products also are in a tighter supply position, according to manufacturers, especially isopropyl alcohol. Bulk of the latter material is converted to acetone and supplies available for sale are reported in a tight position.

Butyl Alcohol—Inquiry continued good last week, according to producers, although competition among the large number of solvents currently available has, of course, had some affect upon consumption levels. Supplies of butyl alcohol were adequate to cope with trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Production of primary butyl alcohol was reported to have aggregated 19,862,292 pounds in February compared to 19,607,537 pounds in January, according to the Tariff Commission.

Carbon Disulfide—Rayon manufacture continues as a most important consumer of this compound. The supply situation was reportedly good with no difficulty in meeting normal trade demand. Prices were firm and expected to continue steady for the balance of the second quarter.

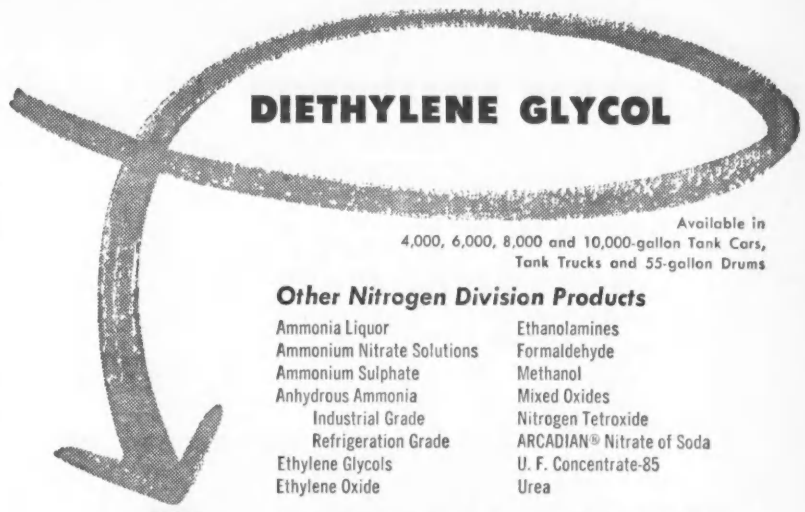
Production of carbon disulfide amounted to 44,873,155 pounds in February, according to a recent Tariff Commission release. Production in January, by comparison, has been 52,618,531 pounds.

Clorinated Solvents—Demand for the chlorinated solvents was reported to be running at a generally satisfactory rate. The supply situation was adequate and prices were firm. The increased emphasis upon the use of dry chemicals in fire fighting apparatus has had some effect upon the demand for carbon tetrachloride in this applicaion. The dry cleaning industry, however, continues to account for a substantial amount of the other chlorinated olefins, tri- and perchloroethylene.

Production of carbon tetrachloride as reported by the Tariff Commission aggregated 23,388,144 pounds in February as compared to 26,493,697 pounds in January this year.

Production of perchloroethylene amounted to 15,820,989 pounds in February, 1956, compared to 17,000,495 pounds in January.

The output of trichloroethylene in February was 29,273,540 pounds compared with the production of 29,474,470 pounds



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Aliphatic Organics

in January this year, the Tariff Commission reports.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for ethyl acetate was reported to be running at a brisk rate. One of the foremost lacquer solvent materials, the consumption of ethyl acetate has paced the heavy rate of production in the automotive and appliance industries, it was noted. Supplies were reported ample to meet inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were firm.

Production of ethyl acetate (85 percent) was reported to have totaled 9,356,764 pounds in January compared to 7,701,891 pounds in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethylene Glycol—The market was steady with demand good and prices firm. Production of ethylene glycol in February totaled 81,911,152 pounds according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 90,684,121 pounds produced in January, 1956.

At a recent chemical meeting the prospects for the continued growth in consumption of this polyol were discussed, particularly with reference to its largest single use, as an antifreeze. In addition to the increase in the number of motor vehicles which require, in turn, increased quantities of antifreeze, other factors were expected to have a greater impact on overall ethylene glycol consumption.

Glycerine—The market in crude glycerine continued quiet last week with prices holding at unchanged levels. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue. The current market price on soaplye crude glycerine was steady at 16½c. while saponification material was pegged at 18½c. per pound.

Stocks of glycerine at the beginning of February totaled 54,744,000 pounds, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, compared to 51,977,000 pounds in stock at the beginning of January and 43,195,000 at the beginning of February last year. Production of crude glycerin aggregated 23,029,000 pounds during February compared to 23,285,000 pounds in January and 15,800,000 pounds during February, 1955.

Imports of glycerine amounted to 1,895,000 pounds in February compared to 3,369,000 pounds in January and 5,264,000 pounds. The January-February cumulative total of imports amounted to 5,264,000 pounds. Exports of glycerine totaled 579,000 pounds in February, 1956, compared to 303,000 pounds in January and 785,000 pounds in February last year.

Stocks of glycerine aggregated 55,817,000 pounds at the end of February compared to 54,744,000 pounds at the end of January and 40,576,000 pounds at the end of February, 1955. Disappearance of glycerine during February totaled 23,272,000 pounds compared to 23,584,000 pounds in January and 19,489,000 pounds in February, 1955. The excess of disappearance over production amounted to 243,000 pounds in February compared to 299,000 pounds in January and 3,689,000 pounds during February of last year.

Melamine—The current price schedule on this chemical will be reduced 3c. per pound, effective May 1, 1956, it was announced last week. The new schedule will be as follows:—carloads, 30c.; less than carloads, 31c.

Methylamines—The mono-, di-, and tri-isomers of methylamine were reportedly all doing very well in the present market. Supplies were regarded as adequate, but in view of the good demand were not considered overly abundant. Industrial end-use patterns were slowly expanding, but the biggest growth factor was the increased usage in established outlets.

Prices were firm and unchanged. On a 100 percent amine basis, regardless of the strength of the solution used, tankcar quantities of monomethylamine was priced at 31c. per pound while dimethylamine and trimethylamine were priced at 33c. per pound.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone — Industrial consumption was such as to keep this item a large volume solvent of well sustained buying interest. There was little change in the demand picture so far this year from what it had been during the last quarter of 1955. Price patterns were firm and unchanged, and expected to hold for the months immediately ahead.

Pentaerythritol—The market in this polyol continues steady. Inquiry is routine and supplies adequate. Prices were firm and the currently weak state of the crude glycerine market was considered to virtually assure the stability of current prices on that important competitive polyol.

At present, glycerine and pentaerythritol enjoy a relatively calm coexistence, but competition will without doubt stimulate PE makers into an all-out attempt to make further inroads into the markets now held by the oldline polyhydric. But by the same token, glycerine producers will be looking for ways to crash into PE markets.

This opinion which was held by some in the trade was a logical consequence of the realization of the large production PE capacity in being or under construction.

Production of pentaerythritol totaled 5,286,947 pounds in February compared to 5,408,452 pounds in January, 1956, the Tariff Commission reports.

Propylene Glycol—Demand for propylene glycol was said to be routine. The large number and diversity of uses virtually assures a steady inquiry for this polyol the year round, it was noted, and consumption generally runs almost free from any notable seasonal dips or spirals. Prices were steady.

Production of propylene glycol totaled 5,787,450 pounds in February compared to 5,921,545 pounds in January, the Tariff Commission reported.

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Solutions of ALKATERGE salts are effective penetrants in metal cleaners.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dwindling supply coupled with good demand to boost fishmeal and scrap prices $1 a ton higher to new listings of $138 and $134 per ton, respectively. Other changes were noted in animal proteins, dried blood in both New York and Chicago and tankage in New York rising 25 cents per unit ton. Here, however, price firmness was no indication of better demand for fertilizer. The increases were described as sympathetic response to buoyancy in the grain market. The grain market was in turn behaving on speculation generated by political oratory.

The fertilizer business was in the doldrums.

Worst off was ammonium sulfate, which continued to pile up in inventory as production went on overloading the market. Frosty temperatures in the east and drought in the middle west were depressing factors. Low prices for farm commodities sapped incentive. Caution was inspired by uncertainty over the crop support program. But too much production was called the real ogre. Producers said it might take two to five years for consumption to catch up with it.

Another weakening influence was seen in indications that availability of nitrogen in Europe was growing and might lead to surpluses there. This development was attributed to by-production of basic slag by the growing European steel plant. Anhydrous ammonia figured in a brief flurry of trade in April in the delta country of Louisiana and Mississippi. Everybody had waited till the last minute to place orders, and producers had difficulty making delivery fast enough to satisfy consumers. The rush, expected to end in another week, would not be sufficient to compensate for business lost in early spring.

Phosphates, too, were moving well in the south, poorly elsewhere.

Potash, moving not nearly as well as expected for April, was in better tone than most fertilizer materials.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit-ton.
Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Fishmeal, $1 per ton.
Fishscrap, $1 per ton.
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
110.23	110.06	110.77	110.80

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—There was still a good bit of material about, but the only problem in anhydrous sales in the delta country of Louisiana and Mississippi in the last month was in meeting shipments.

The wet early spring had delayed trade. Then orders came in all at once. The activity in the delta was expected to wind up in the next week or so.

Activity was sluggish in other parts of the country.

Ammonium Sulfate—The market position deteriorated last week. It had been very weak. Now it was worse. Some mixers were still sitting on supplies stocked last fall.

The grief was not uniform geographically. Some localities reported fairly good activity. Others were off as much as 50 percent from the volume of trade in the same season a year ago.

It was feared planting time would come so late for many farmers that they would not find time for more than cursory application of fertilizer.

The trouble was attributed to poor weather in the east and south, uncertainties of the crop support program and prices for farm products so low as to provide little incentive to the farmer.

Business in the middle west was described as sluggish.

One source predicted over-all consumption for the season would not be much short of that of the previous year. He said the whole trouble was too much new production capacity. It might take consumption two or five years to catch up with production, he said, and the business lost in the meantime was gone forever.

Export trade was still healthy, but there was evidence of increasing availability of nitrogen in Europe, attributable to by-production of basic slag by Europe's rebuilt steel industry, and some evidence surpluses of nitrogen were accumulating.

Anhydrous Ammonia — The April 9 issue of OPD unfortunately and erroneously reported that freight allowance of $30 per ton was common in the middlewest, and that there were instances of allowances up to $45 per ton. The report as written would indicate that this was a current thing.

This was not the current situation, and should not have been referred to at this time because it is not representative of the current market. Some months ago there were occasional instances of this kind, according to information from reliable sources. But that was now in the past, and has no current bearing.

Currently, the price position is that ammonia is priced at established schedules set up last June, with only actual and normal freight equalizations.

Animal Proteins — In a market conditioned by limited supply and good demand, fishmeal and scrap continued to rise. New prices were posted $1 per ton above those of the week previous. Current quotations were now $138 per ton for meal, $134 per ton for scrap. The market was strong.

As to the new crop, production was still very limited. The Atlantic fleet was still in port for the most part, and it was expected to be another 30 days before production would be in high gear.

Prices of blood in New York and Chicago and of tankage in New York rose 25c. per unit-ton. But the strength was in the feed market, not in fertilizers. The political atmosphere spurred activity in the grain market, which in turn exerted a sympathetic influence on blood and tankage.

For the rest, some material was being moved. Potatoes and other early crops were being planted, but activity in general was still far below par for the season. Fertlizer producers were disappointed in the current tone of the market.

Phosphate Rock — The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census:—

	February	January
Normal		
Production	144,717	155,168
Shipments	73,324	79,899
Stocks at end	236,029	234,228
Enriched		
Production	3,585	2,147
Shipments	1,420	919
Stocks at end	6,852	2,762
Concentrated		
Production	61,225	*77,793
Shipments	61,813	*65,183
Stocks at end	101,135	*150,826
Wet-Base Goods		
Production	638	662
Shipments	522	100
Stocks at end	3,712	3,212
Totals		
Production	210,165	*253,904
Shipments	137,079	*160,432
Stocks at end	347,728	*418,373

*Revised.

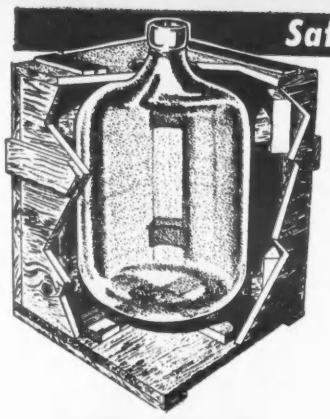
Potash—The market was in fairly good tone considering the generally depressed activity in fertilizers. It could have been much better but for poor weather in the east and drought conditions in Kansas, Nebraska and western Iowa. As it was, trade was not up to expectations for April.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced in February, 1956, and corresponding data for the previous month.

	February	January
DDT	10,742,191	11,592,197
2,4-D*	2,500,072	2,761,627
Ester & salts	2,093,147	1,405,005
Acid equivalent	1,654,742	1,098,889
BHC	5,964,043	**6,293,746
Gamma isomer	899,911	**1,095,157
Tetramethylthiuram sulfides	368,143	458,583
2,4,5-T	403,557	408,070

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
** Revised.



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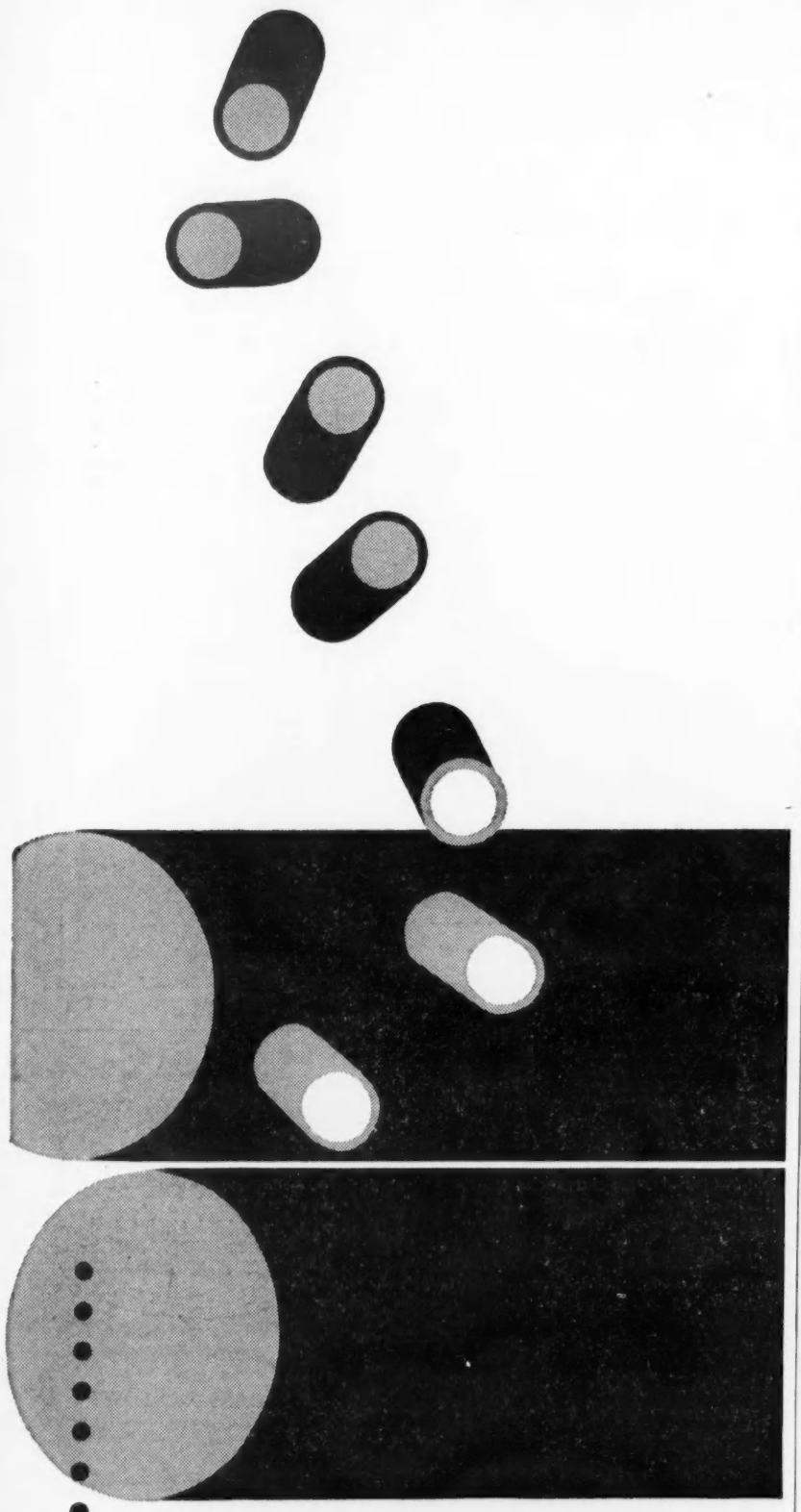

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Coal Chemicals

Benzol has become very tight. Even with production geared higher than ever before, demand was running ahead of supply. This new position for benzol, which has strengthened steadily during the past year, was only recently attained by o-cresol. Still on the very tight list last week were m-p-cresol fractions, all grades of cresylic acid and xylol. Output in all cases was at maximum with respect to cokeoven production, since the steel industry was squeezing out every last pound it could make.

Toluol provided the most striking example of contrary behavior in the booming market for coal chemicals. Long plagued by excessive inventories, producers were getting more and more toluol as the steel industry expanded and keyed its production to the maximum. Meantime, the automotive cutback thinned the demand for toluol and the haven of European demand was being spoiled by Russian price cutting tactics.

Indications of a firming up for phthalic anhydride were noted last week. Phthalic sales had been slowing up slightly in the past three or four months. There was a theory that part of this was due to consumers cutting over-size inventories that had been hoarded up when phthalic was short. Now there was an increase in the number of orders for shipment on short notice.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production in the week ended April 29 would amount to 99.7 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,454,000 tons of steel. This was compared to output of 2,466,000 tons in the week previous, 2,452,000 tons in the corresponding week in March and 2,307,000 tons in the comparable week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
115.01	115.01	115.01	114.68

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Supply was described as very tight in spite of record high production during the past several months. Domestic demand for use in making styrene monomer, synthetic phenol and plastics has grown rapidly in the past 18 months. There was strong export demand as well, but imports continued to come in at a rate several times that of exports. And strong domestic demand inhibited export.

Prices were steady and on firm ground.

Cresols—Demand was urgent for all fractions. Meta-para was the most critically short. Ortho, an over-abundant commodity only a few months ago, was now tight. Prices were revised at the first of the year, and no further adjustment was looked for at this time.

Naphthalene—The domestic market was in balance last week. Equilibrium was maintained by strong but steady demand, near-maximum high yields from the steel industry's cokeovens and very substantial imports.

The high volume of imports was maintained only in accordance with long-term contracts that were signed when the market had an entirely different complexion. European demand has grown considerably and was now absorbing virtually all current European production sold in the spot market.

Heavy steel production could be counted on indefinitely if the hurdle of labor negotiations is safely passed in June.

Prices, long unchanged, were steady and firm.

Toluol—This market was no better. The steel makers recently broke another weekly production record, which could be interpreted as another production record for toluol. Stocks were already awkward months ago and have been growing steadily.

Two additional weakening factors were noted. Reduced automobile production was cutting into an important domestic outlet. And the Russians were reported to be dumping toluol in Europe at ruinous prices. Exports had been accounting for a fair percentage of US sales of toluol.

Should labor trouble develop in the steel industry during negotiations scheduled in June, toluol production from cokeoven production might be curtailed. That would bring the market into balance. Only the oil companies would benefit, in the view of people in the coal chemicals business. Once the surplus toluol had been taken up, the oil companies alone would be in position to produce more.

Prices were altogether stable, however. It appeared that the present volume of sales would remain virtually unchanged whatever prices might do. There would be little point, as the producers saw it,

Aromatic Chemicals Output: February

Following are statistics based on data compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during February and corresponding figures for the month previous, with percentage change indicated. Figures representing cokeoven production of benzol, creosote oil, crude naphthalene and toluol are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

		February 1956	*January 1956*	*Percent Change*
Acetanilide, tech and USP	lbs.	407,444	220,250	+85
Aniline	lbs.	12,593,299	11,874,180	+ 6
Benzol, tar distillers	gals.	1,628,328	1,690,929	— 4
Cokeoven operators	gals.	16,019,081	16,275,149	— 2
Total from coal sources	gals.	17,647,409	17,967,078	— 2
Petroleum operators	gals.	9,758,375	8,661,529	+13
Total from all sources	gals.	27,405,784	26,628,607	+ 3
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)				
Tar distillers	gals.	6,678,232	7,839,177	—15
Cokeoven operators	gals.	2,147,185	No Report	....
Total	gals.	8,825,417	No Report	....
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,065,524	1,135,037	— 6
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	.....	.....	....
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	4,947,856	5,028,588	— 2
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R	lbs.	.....	51,724	....
C. I. 581, direct black EW	lbs.	375,448	299,988	+25
P. 302, naphthol AS	lbs.	96,460	66,315	+45
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	38,427,821	38,767,375	— 1
Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers	lbs.	26,936,525	24,801,825	+ 9
Cokeoven operators	lbs.	16,094,959	15,718,116	+ 2
Total crude	lbs.	43,031,484	40,519,941	+ 6
Refined, tar distillers	lbs.	7,838,413	7,173,456	+ 9
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	42,304,721	42,391,632	0
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	28,713,670	30,522,194	— 6
Styrene, from all plants	lbs.	90,775,618	100,043,444	— 9
Toluol, cokeoven operators	gals.	3,240,793	3,378,552	— 4
From other sources	gals.	12,092,507	11,818,165	+ 2
Total from all sources	gals.	15,333,300	15,196,717	+ 1
Xylol, from all sources	gals.	10,591,406	8,718,099	+21

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Coal Chemicals

in selling the same volume of toluol at a lower price.

Xylol—Production from all sources was on the increase. Stepped up activity at the cokeovens was bringing more coal-source xylol onto the market, and the oil companies were taking more out of the petroleum stream.

There was no easing in the tight supply position, however. Demand was seen to be increasing at least as fast as production. Cokeoven output was optimum and could be increased further only in proportion to increased rate of steel output. The latter, of course, could be increased only as fast as steel-making capacity could be expanded.

Prices remained at quotations of long standing.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers noted that there was an increase in the volume of orders for shipment on urgent notice. Evidently, consumer inventories had been cut down to the point where the cupboard was bare. It was difficult to determine, however, to what extent this might be true only of the smaller concerns, which commonly operate on a hand-to-mouth basis.

At least, the sale of phthalic, which had been slipping recently, had stopped slipping.

Producers were no longer having any trouble keeping up with demand, however, and there was abundant supply in most areas.

Prices were unchanged and stable.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 29 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	955,082
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,668,005
Benzol	gals.	3,635,473
Coaltar	gals.	17,869,275
Creosote oil	gals.	693,205
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,866,541
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,864
Toluol	gals.	801,036
Xylol	gals.	231,068

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Food Machinery Is Making New Catalyst for Styrene

Quantity production of a product designated as "1707 Catalyst" has begun at the Newark, Calif., plant of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's Westvaco Mineral Products Division, W. N. Williams, division president, announced today. "1707 Catalyst," used in the manufacture of butadiene and styrene, is a metal oxide type of dehydrogenation catalyst containing a high proportion of magnesia.

FMC's Westvaco Mineral Products Division claims to be the first commercial producer of magnesia from seawater bittern. In addition to "1707 Catalyst," Westvaco's Newark, Calif., plant is geared to continuous large-scale manufacture of magnesium oxides in a wide range of specifications for general industry use.

AEC Names Hollingsworth

Appointment of Robert E. Hollingsworth as assistant general manager for administration has been announced today by R. W. Cook, acting general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission. The appointment is effective May 1, 1956. Mr. Hollingworth succeeds J. L. Kelehan, who resigned in March to become vice-president of Ryan Industries, Detroit, Mich.

Chrome, Manganese Folder Issued

A folder describing the properties and uses of electrolytic chromium and manganese has been published by Electro Metallurgical Company, a Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York.

The four-page folder contains the analysis and specifications of Electromet's new electrolytic products, and gives information on both ferrous and non-ferrous applications. Copies are available on request.

Dow Develops Insecticide With Fly-Killing Promise

A new chemical which holds promise as a fly killing insecticide has been discovered and patented by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. A complex organic phosphate compound, the material is known at present by the company code name of "DOW ET-14."

To date only small quantities have been produced for test purposes. The chemical is not available for sale and is being supplied only to state and federal research workers. How soon it becomes generally available will depend upon completion of research now in progress.

The chemical is said to be highly effective for control of house flies, vinegar or "fruit" flies, and certain other insects. It is low in toxicity to warm blooded animals, which makes it a promising material for general uses, Dow said.

Monsanto Appoints Evans

S. M. Evans has been named associate director of the patent department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Bids Wanted

Ammonium hydroxide, 22,800 lbs. tech., 5,160 lbs. ACS, East & West Coast, inv. 155(1)-1450, May 4, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ammonium nitrate, 20 tons, inv. 4-8841, May 3, Justice-Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Box 500, Steilacoom, Wash.

Carbon dioxide, dry ice, for period from July 1, 1956 thru June 30, 1957, inv. 464, May 18, Edwards AFB, Procurement, Purchasing Agent, Hqs. AF Flight Test Center, Calif.

Dipentene, 2,800 gals., Norfolk, Portsmouth, Va., inv. 1664, May 11, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Methanol, 10,750 gals., reagent, East Coast, inv. 155-(1)-1448, May 4, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Monoethanolamine, 330 gals., tech., clear, viscous, liquid with ammonical odor, strong base, Bayonne, N. J., inv. 155-(1)-1442, May 3, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.

Oxygen, USP, for period from July 1, 1956 thru June 30, 1957, inv. 57-1, May 4, Vets. Adm. Research Hospital, Supply Officer, 333 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.; same, for period from July 1, 1956 thru June 30, 1957, inv. 92, May 7, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Supply Officer, Room 107, Building C, West Haven, Conn.; oxygen and chlorine liquid, for period from July 1, 1956 thru June 30, 1957, inv. 57-10, May 17, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Supply Officer, Butler, Pa.

Paint, 45 gals. lacquer thinner, 10 gals. gloss enamel, 10 gals. auto enamel, 50 1-gal. cans gum spirits turpentine, 25 items, inv. 194, May 15, Contracting Officer, West Point Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; interior semigloss enamel, interior gloss enamel, floor and deck, interior and exterior enamel, for period from date of award thru Dec. 31, 1956; inv. KC-44792, May 2, Gen. Services Adm., Purchasing Agent, 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City 14, Mo.; 2,500 gals. syn. gloss enamel for exterior and interior surfaces, 1,500 gals. ready mixed, exterior paint, 10,000 gals. fire retardant, alkyd chlorinated rubber, semigloss paint, 1,000 qts. interior gloss enamel, 5,000 gals. syn. gloss enamel for exterior and interior surfaces, 1,000 gals. water resisting, spar varnish, 1,000 qts. striping paint, Barstow, Calif., inv. 1438, May 14, 500 gals. light gray equipment enamel, 4,000 gals. alkyd exterior paint, 2,000 gals. fire retardant, semigloss interior paint, 7,500 gals. interior, ready mixed, flat wall, oil paint, inv. 1203, May 14, 8,500 gals. lusterless, quick drying enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1572, May 11.

9,852 gals. semigloss enamel, for equipment moderate drying, inv. 1459, May 9, 37,150 gals. exterior and interior gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1578, May 9, 6,850 gals. syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1613, May 9, 25,000 gals. exterior, oil, ready mixed paint, inv. 1526, May 7, 1,000 gals. ready mixed exterior paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1662, May 11, 36,000 lbs. titanium dioxide pigment, dry white hiding, chalk resisting, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Va., inv. 1598, May 14, 236,000 lbs. zinc yellow, regular pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 1581, May 7, 5,768 gals. acid proof paint, 5,000 gals. phenolic, lusterless, outside paint, 525 gals. ready mixed, stencil, flat paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1445, May 11, 26,150 gals. low moisture sensitivity, corrosion-inhibiting primer, East & West Coast, inv. 1723, May 2, 159,000 gals. paint remover, East & West Coast, inv. 1685, May 14, 480 gals. cellulose acetate butyrate, pigmented gloss dope, East & West Coast, inv. 1801, May 7, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Propane gas, for period from July 1, 1956 or date of award thru June 30, 1957, inv. 64, May 21, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Chanute AFB, Ill.

Rock salt, for regeneration of Zeolite water softener, for period from July 1, 1956 or date of award thru June 30, 1957, inv. 63, May 21, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Chanute AFB, Ill.

Sodium carbonate, 315,000 lbs. anhyd., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-1451, May 4, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium dichromate, 23,800 lbs., hydrated, tech., East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-1438, May 4, Gen. Store Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydroxide, 300 dms., inv. 11169-A, May 8, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.; 87,792 13-oz. cans tch., 376,200 lbs. same, East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-1451, May 4, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium phosphate, 37,000 lbs., dibasic, anhyd., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-1438, May 4, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Good consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals continued to feature this market last week. Consumers purchased sizable quantities of materials principally for prompt requirements, while interest in forward delivery was still light. Prices for the entire list remained steady at current levels. The only change occurred in flake egg albumin, which was raised 5 cents per pound due to improved business, while technical albumin well held at the recent advance.

Potato starch continued firm and scarce for shipment from Maine. Grinders were not in position to offer freely as light production was delivered against heavy backlog of orders. Tapioca flour also was firm, reflecting the scarcity of available stocks for prompt shipment from Brazil. Old crop was reported nil, and offers of new crop were still limited. Corn starch and dextrin and sago flour were quotably unchanged and steady.

Tanners continued to restrict purchases of tanning materials to nearby shipment. Primary markets continued steady and unchanged for all grades.

Shoe production in March was estimated at 55,350,000 pairs, a decline of about 1 million pairs from February and about half million pairs from March a year ago when shoe production hit an all time high, according to Tanners Council. Men's shoe output in March was heavier than a year ago and held the same level as March 1955 while output of all other types declined.

It was estimated that April production will amount to about 50 million pairs. While this represents a seasonal decline from March it will still mean a higher volume, about 5 percent more than in April 1955 when output totaled 47,556,000 pairs.

Despite the March decline from a year ago the first quarter output was still almost 10 percent ahead of last year with youths' and boys' shoe production showing the smallest gain. The April estimate, if approximately correct, would make a first four months' total of 214,719,000 pairs or 8.6 percent more than the same period of 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced
Egg albumin, flake, 5c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
107.38	107.37	106.97	103.97

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Production of bichromates in February totaled 10,317 tons, compared with 11,383 in January and 8,181 tons, February last year. Stocks at producers plants February 29 were indicated at 7,803 tons against 6,325, January 31, according to the Census Bureau. Consuming demand continued quite active. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sodium Acetate—Fair volume of business was reported for prompt needs. Quotations wre maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Firm tone prevailed in this market, despite spotty demand for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Production in February was reported at 2,241 tons, against 2,484 in January and 2,490 tons, February last year, according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants totaled 2,406 tons, February 29 and 2,279 January 31.

Sulfonated Oils—Firmness of basic oils kept all varieties steady. Trading was moderate for prompt requirements.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Consumers absorbed good sized quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business was reported quite active for immediate needs. All grades were unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02 and white, $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—Firm tone prevailed in this market. Demand was steady and of good volume. Quotations were without change. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply dropped 243,000 bushels to 57,304,000 bushels for the week ended April 20, against 33,958,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Trading was more active and flake was lifted 5c. per pound. Flake was quoted at $2.09 to $2.11 per pound and powder, $2.13 to $2.15, depending upon quantity. Technical was unchanged and firm at 90c. to 92c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market was unchanged and steady at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, according to quantity. Demand improved for prompt delivery.

Potato Starch — With production in Maine reduced and grinders filling heavy backlog of orders, offers continued scarce. Market was firm and quotations ranged from 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with most sellers holding at the higher figure. Steady consuming demand was reported on spot, with sales on the basis of 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. The Idaho market also was firm. Carlots were quoted nominally around 6c. per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Sago Flour—Primary market was reported firmer and forward shipments were quoted at 5.90c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot were well held. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — This market remained firm. Offers for prompt shipment were scarce as old crop has been sold up. Market was nominal at 6.40c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot were closely held at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Shipments from Siam were freer and grade B flour was available at 5.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Leather production was larger in February, except calf and whole kip skins, according to Tanners Council. Cattle hide and kip side leather increased to 2,283,000 in February against 2,181,000 in January; goat and kid skins, 2,386,000 against 2,251,000; sheep and lamb skins, 2,535,000 against 2,212,000, while calf and whole kip skins were smaller at 752,000 against 824,000 in January.

Chestnut Extract—Steady tone prevailed, though demand was limited to actual needs. Prices were without change and steady. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment continued firm at current quotations. Prompt shipment was held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Tanners showed good interest in replacements.

Myrobalans—This market was quotably unchanged and firm. Offers for shipment were light and closely held. No. 1, assorted was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock; crushed, $79 to $80 and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho—Buying interest continued restricted to nearby shipment. Trading was spotty. Shipments were maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Wattle—Consuming inquiry was restricted to nearby shipment. Primary markets were quotably unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was held at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The spot market was uneventful last week with no price changes reported. Supplies of most items were plentiful and no serious shortages were acknowledged. The late spring was credited with having held back the demand for a number of items which, however, has begun to accelerate. Ascorbic acid was beginning to move at a faster rate as a result of its use as an anti-oxidant in frozen food processing. Its use in pharmaceutical products was also said to be on the rise, as a result of the lower price which was put into effect in February.

Imports of a number of vitamins have noticeably declined in recent months as a result of the almost blanket price slash affecting this group in February. The current vitamin market was marked by its stability and adequacy of supplies. Seasonal items such as citric acid, the tartrates, sodium benzoate and various compounds such as lanolin and the parahydroxybenzoates which go into warm weather cosmetic and suntan preparations, were reported moving at a good rate of demand.

The growing tension in the Middle East was said to have affected the nutgalls outlook appreciably. Whether producers of tannic acid will be forced to again reflect higher raw material costs was a matter for conjecture but the possibility was a good one, it was noted.

The First Supplement to U.S.P. XV, originally slated for publication in the early spring, is expected to be ready during the latter part of June. It was explained that the delay arises from difficulties experienced particularly in establishing USP standards for the tranquilizing drug, reserpine. Some revisions to be included in the First Supplement will be issued shortly in a Second U.S.P. XV Interim Revision Announcement, because they meet a need for early changes which can be made effective promptly, it was stated.

Changes include a formula revision for calamine lotion and a modified definition of erythromycin tablets to include tablets from any suitable salt. Another important revision is an increased limit of water content in polymyxin B Sulfate, and standards for dibasic calcium phosphate, heparin sodium injection, and sulfoxone sodium tablets.

Acetanilide—There was no change in the market for USP acetanilide. Inquiry continues routine and supplies adequate to accommodate consumers' requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Production of technical and USP acetanilide combined amounted to 220,250 pounds in January compared to 407,444 pounds in February, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was reported to have eased somewhat, but, on the whole, it remains considerable. The consumption of aspirin, while logically larger in the cold weather months, continues at a steady pace throughout the best part of the year. Supplies were said to be adequate while prices were firm.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid totaled 1,224,628 pounds in January, 1956, compared to 1,931,450 pounds in February, the Tariff Commission reports.

Cortisone—Two new hormone precursors, steroidal sapogenins, found in a strain of the Dioscorea plant—a relative of the yam—discovered on Mexico's Guatamalan border may prove to be better raw materials for cortisone manufacture than any now known, it was announced at a recent chemical conclave. Early research showed that various species of Dioscorea —Mexican yams—were a good source of chemicals that could be converted into useful hormones, and so attempts were made to find strains with especially high hormone-precursor content that could be grown in the United States.

Some of the best species were then given agronomic tests. These studies are still in progress, but after many discouraging experiences the picture now looks bright for the eventual introduction of a Dioscorea crop into this country, it was said.

Chemical analysis showed that the Chiapas plant strain contained diosgenin, the chemical ordinarily used as raw material for cortisone synthesis. But it also contained large amounts of two new steroidal sapogenins, now named gentrogenin and correllogenin in honor of the plant explorers.

Researchers are currently engaged in converting gentrogenin and correllogenin to cortisone, and if successful, the route would involve an all-chemical conversion, instead of the part-chemical, part-microbiological methods used to convert diosgenin to cortisone.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
65.84	65.84	65.84	67.18

For Current Prices see Page 9

Emetine Hydrochloride—General Services Administration plans to dispose of approximately 3.302 ounces of emetine hydrochloride now held in the national stockpile, starting next October 24.

The emetine hydrochloride will be offered for sale generally. All those considered by GSA to be interested in purchasing the material will be requested to submit offers. The agency said that it is believed that this plan will protect the United States against avoidable loss and also protect producers, processors and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Ethyl Ether—The market in USP grade ethyl ether was stable. Inquiry was routine and supplies adequate while prices were steady.

Production of technical and USP ethyl ether grades combined, totaled 6,997,957 pounds in January compared to 5,421,049 pounds in February, the Tariff Commission reported.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin continues to run at seasonally good levels. Supplies were generally adequate to accommodate trade requirements and prices were unchanged. Manufacturers of gelatin desserts as well as ice cream were said to be accounting for a substantial portion of current production used in food processing.

The Bureau of the Census recently released production figures for last year's output and shipments of gelatin. Total production of gelatin in 1955 aggregated 52,218,193 pounds compared to 49,855,436 pounds in 1954.

Classified by type, production of edible gelatin totaled 37,055,587 pounds last year compared to 34,621,916 pounds in the preceding year. Production of technical grade material amounted to 2,290,310 pounds last year as compared with an output of 2,538,959 pounds in the previous year. Output of pharmaceutical gelatin totaled 3,692,232 pounds in 1955 compared to 3,558,261 pounds in 1954 while production of photographic gelatin amounted to 9,180,064 pounds in 1955 and 9,136,300 pounds in the preceding year.

Overall shipments of gelatin last year came close to equalling total output, it was noted. Shipments of all grades of gelatin amounted to 51,514,733 pounds in 1955 compared to 48,505,138 pounds in the preceding year.

Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin aggregated 36,451,355 pounds in 1955 compared to 33,549,825 pounds in 1954. Overall shipments of technical grade gelatin totaled 2,150,739 pounds compared to 2,404,488 pounds in the preceding year while shipments of pharmaceutical material was 3,953,408 pounds in 1955 compared to 3,521,919 pounds in 1954. Total shipments of photo grade gelatin aggregated ,959,231 pounds in 1955 compared to 9,028,906 pounds in the year before.

Penicillin—The market continued to maintain stability, pricewise, while supplies were adequate to meet demand. Prices were steady.

Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) totaled 29,408,550,000,000 International units in January compared

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Drugs

to 29,847,496,000,000 units in February, 1956, the Tariff Commission reports.

Silver Nitrate—The market was steady last week. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current needs and prices unchanged.

Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) totaled 5,600,000 ounces in February, 1956, compared to 5,549,000 ounces in January and 5,317,000 ounces during February last year, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Stocks at producing plants amounted to 3,658,000 ounces at the end of February, 1956, compared to 3,518,000 ounces on hand at the end of January this year.

Streptomycin—The market was unchanged since last reported. Prices were firm and inquiry running at a good rate for this time of the year. Supplies were ample to meet consumers' requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Output of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, according to the United States Tariff Commission, aggregated 7,030,123 and 29,408,550 grams, respectively, in January compared to 7,399,185 and 29,847,496 grams produced in February, 1956.

Sulfa Drugs—Demand for the sulfonamides was reported fair. Supplies were generally adequate to meet consumers' requirements while prices were steady.

Production of bulk sulfa drugs, according to the United States Tariff Commission amounted to 236,129 pounds in January, 1956, compared to 205,396 pounds in February.

Botanicals

New crop botanicals have been delayed by the late start of spring. The outlook was optimistic, on the whole, for the new crop although prices are almost certain to be higher on many of the more popular items as a result of the new minimum wage which went into effect on March 1. This factor coupled with the fact that labor opportunities in the South have been steadily opening up as a result of the heavy construction of industrial plants in that area was expected to send prices higher.

The picture in imported botanicals was largely unchanged, on the spot scene. Tension in the Middle East, however, has strengthened origin markets there. Licorice root, for example, has been affected. Although it is shipped in small quantities from Spain, Italy and Greece, the principal source of supply is Turkey and Iraq. Rising labor costs there have pushed origin prices higher. Senna leaves were also firm and expected to remain strong, pricewise, in the months to come.

Aletris Root—The spot market was firm last week. Collections last year were generally ample to meet trade requirements and inventories were expected to prove sufficient to meet future demand.

Arnica Flowers—Although there were some lots of Mexican variety arnica to be had, true Montana arnica flowers were almost impossible to get. Shipments from origin have been very spotty in recent years and it did not appear likely that this situation would improve in the near future.

Licorice Root—Costs at origin continue to advance on this root and the spot market last week was, accordingly, quite firm. Further price rises in this root were very likely in view of the rising standard of living in the countries from which it is principally shipped and the growing availability of other, less arduous work to root collectors there.

Tobacco manufacturers will feel the higher prices the most since it has been estimated that some 90 percent of all the licorice consumed in this country goes into tobacco processing.

Sarsaparilla Root—Supplies of this material have eased appreciably in recent months and there appeared to be enough material to meet inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

White Pine Bark—Consumption of this important cough medicine material, to date, has been considerable. Supplies were generally adequate to cover trade requirements while prices were steady.

Fragrance Group Hears TV Advertising Results

The story of a television advertising campaign, being held in three test cities —Columbus, Ohio, Denver, Colo., and Richmond, Va., was told to executives of the fragrance industry attending the Fragrance Foundation's luncheon meeting held at the Plaza hotel, New York.

The program included a talk by Jean Despres, president of the foundation, and executive vice-president of Coty, Inc. Mr. Despres reported on his visit to stores in Columbus.

The other speakers were:—Edouard Cournand, a director of the foundation, and president of Lanvin-Parfums, who expressed his support of the campaign; and Elwood A. Whitney, a vice-president and director of Foote, Cone & Belding, who outlined the advertising program which was conceived by his agency.

McLaughlin Gormley King Petition Seeks Broad Ruling on Tolerances

An article appeared in this publication recently stating that McLaughlin Gormley King Company has been granted an extension to July 22 on its petition for the establishment of a tolerance for "MGK 264" in fly sprays.

This statement left the impression that McLaughlin Gormley King is seeking a tolerance for "MGK 264" only in fly sprays, which is not correct.

The petition also requests a tolerance for "MGK 264" in grain protectants and on beef and dairy cattle.

Flavor Extract Makers Announce Meeting Plans

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association has announced the program for its meeting to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., May 13 through 16. The opening day will be given over to entertainment and the following three days to business sessions.

On the 14th, President Don C. Jenks will give his report and Ray Sclotterer will speak on "The Vanilla Bean Market."

The program the next day will include the following papers:—"Methods for Detecting Certain Constituents in Vanilla Extract," by Dr. George L. McNew; "Vanilla Publicity Program," by Bernard L. Lewis, and "Developments of Interest in the Food Flavor Field," by Dr. Robert Osborn. There will also be a question and answer period on the vanilla research program.

An afternoon session will hear the following papers:—"Spray Drying of Flavors," by J. M. Wenneis; "Stabilization of Citrus Oils in Beverages," by Dr. David Jorysch, and "Identification and Source of Flavor Components in Maple Syrup," by Dr. O. C. Willits.

On the final day there will be reports of various committees and the election of officers.

APhA Picks Candidates For 1957-1958 Positions

The American Pharmaceutical Association has announced candidates for its 1957-58 offices at its 103rd annual convention at the Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Nominees for president are Joseph B. Burt, Leib L. Riggs and George C. Roberts. Nominees for first vice-president are James W. Lansdowne, Francis J. O'Brien and Heber W. Youngken, jr.

For second vice-president, nominees are L. David Hiner, William B. Shangraw and Leroy A. Weidle, sr. Nominees for Council are Roy A. Bowers, Grover C. Bowles, Herbert H. Gerding, John B. Heinz, Lloyd M. Parks, Mearl D. Pritchard, Glenn Sonnedecker, Thomas D. Wyatt and Louis C. Zopf.

Troy C. Daniels was installed as chairman of the house of delegates for the coming year and John H. Butts as vice-chairman.

Norwich Names Chairman, President, Top Executives

The election of Melvin C. Eaton as chairman of the board and George W. Bengert as president of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has been announced.

M. C. Eaton succeeds Robert S. Eaton who retires as board chairman but continues as chairman of the executive committee and a director of the company. Mr. Bengert succeeds M. C. Eaton to the presidency.

At the same time, H. Thornton Hildebrandt, vice-president, sales, and John K. Hill, vice-president and treasurer, were elected to the new position of senior vice president. Gideon M. Blaisdell, who continues as assistant treasurer, has also been elected to the new post of comptroller.

Fair Trade Conference To Hold Silver Jubilee

A silver jubilee conference on fair trade, celebrating the first quarter century of the fair trade laws, will be held under the auspices of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade on May 24, at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

The featured speaker at the conference luncheon will be Senator Hubert H. Humphrey who is chairman of the subcommittee on retailing, distribution and fair trade practices of the U. S. Senate Small Business Committee.

Food, Drug Groups to Meet

The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States will meet jointly with the Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials at the New Yorker hotel, New York, May 6 through 11.

Del-Mar-Va Unit to Meet

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association will be held at Ocean City, Md., June 30.

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COLGATE-PALMOLIVE DIRECTORS: Ralph A. Hart (left), vice-president of Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, and president of Colgate-Palmolive International, and Robert E. Hilbrant (right), vice-president of Colgate-Palmolive, elected directors of the parent organization.

Justice Antitrust Unit Receives Extra $810,000

Appropriation of $4,265,000 for the antitrust division of the Department of Justice for next fiscal year was approved by the house last week.

This is $801,000 over the amount appropriated for this division in the current fiscal year, and was granted by the house appropriations committee with the expectation that the department "will commence a vigorous program of enforcement of the anti-trust laws."

Most of the increased appropriation is to be used for an investigation of the operations of the Interstate Oil Compact. Last year, congress passed a resolution, when it extended the life of the compact, directing the justice department to investigate whether the compact was being operated to fix the prices of oil or otherwise violate the antitrust laws.

Pharmaceutical Advertisers To Host Promising Students

In a move to interest promising college undergraduates in drug marketing careers, members of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club of New York will play host to a group of outstanding students at the club's all-day promotion clinic to be held May 3 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York.

Deans of pharmacy and business administration colleges throughout the area will be asked to designate outstanding juniors and seniors interested in marketing to be guests of the group.

Heyden Elevates Minich

Arthur Minich has been elected a director of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Minich is a vice-president of Heyden and president of Nuodex Products Company, a division of Heyden.

Pittsburgh Plate Elects Assistant Cost Controller

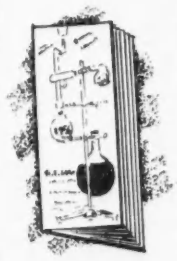
Election of L. Stanton Williams as assistant controller of cost for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced. In his new assignment, Mr. Williams will specialize in the field of costs and factory accounting procedures in addition to continuing as manager of glass division accounting.

Mr. Williams has been associated with Pittsburgh Plate for the past ten years during which he has served as chief accountant at the company's Creighton, Pa., plant and as divisional accountant for the glass division. He has served as manager of cost planning and glass division accounting during the past three years.

Tax Certificate Granted

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., has been granted a tax amortization certificate by the Office of Defense Mobilization on research and development facilities at Avon Lake, Ohio. The certificate covers facilities involving an investment of $732,758, of which 60 percent may be amortized at an accelerated rate.

Are You Looking For New Products?



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Selections for Your Bookshelf

DRUG STORE OPERATING COSTS AND PROFITS. By Orin E. Burley, Albert B. Fisher, jr., and Robert G. Cox. Cloth; 549 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $8.50.

This book was written by experts on cost and marketing subjects. Orin E. Burley is chairman of the department of marketing and foreign finance at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Albert B. Fisher, jr., now director of research for the National Wholesale Druggists Association, was formerly a lecturer in marketing at the Wharton School. Robert G. Cox is assistant professor of accounting at Wharton.

These men have taken the drug store, department by department, and made detailed studies of operating costs and resultant profits factors. Twelve stores were closely studied to discover the best factors and operational details with respect to operating highlights, store description, customed information, operating statement, sales, gross margin, operating expenses, profits by department, buying practices, and store traffic.

From these studies the deductions were made and reported for each department.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ETHYLENE IMINE CHEMISTRY. Jointly compiled by Chemirad corporation and Hansborg & Co., Port Washington, N. Y. Available free upon request on company letterhead.

This annotated bibliography covers work done in this field during the period 1878 to 1954, and is arranged in chronological order. Within each year the arrangement consists of patents, alphabetical journal references, books and general references. Following the general listing, there is a subject and an author index.

ASTM STANDARDS 1955, PART 6—Cloth; 1,713 pages, 6 x 9 inches. Philadelphia: American Society for Testing Materials.

This volume, copyrighted in 1956, represents the latest in methods of test adopted by ASTM, as well as certain tentative methods. These standards are published every three years. Part 6, deals with methods of testing plastics, electrical insulation materials, rubber, and electronics materials. It is indexed in the front of the book by test method number, and in the back of the book by subject and classification.

Other volumes of the ASTM 1955 Standards also now available are: Part 1, Ferrous Metals; Part 2, Non-ferrous metals; Part 3, Cementitious Materials, Refractories, Glass, Ceramics, Thermal Insulation, Concrete, Mortar, Stone, Building Units, Road Materials, Waterproofing, Roofing, Soils; Part 4, Paint, Naval Stores, Wood, Cellulose, Wax Polishes Acoustical Materials, Sandwich and Building Construction, Fire tests; Part 5, Petroleum Products, Fuels, Industrial Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Engine Antifreezes; Part 7, Soaps, Textiles, Water, Paper, Shipping Containers, Adhesives, Atmospheric Analysis.

FOLLOW THE WHALE. By Ivan T. Sanderson. Cloth; 423 pages, 5½x8½ inches. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co. $6.

This volume is a composite of natural history and science, written by a man who is a noted explorer, biologist, and scientist. He reports his findings in such a manner that it is obvious that he is not only a scientist but also a notable historian, who, in the light of scientific knowledge, is able to discern and correct the errors and contradictions of previous historical works.

In dealing with the subject of whales and man's persuit of them from prehistoric times to 1950 A.D., the author puts into proper perspective each segment of the struggle of man with the sea and with the economic factors involved in whaling.

Past literature, he finds, when enlightened by recently-developed scientific facts about whales, has been full of contradictions, and 96 percent of the history has been ignored, despite the vastness of the literature.

To present the subject in its true light, the author uses aquacentric maps drawn in such fashion as to show what the areas would look like from a space ship far above the earth.

MODERN CHEMICAL PROCESSES, VOLUME 4—Cloth; 202 pages, 8x11 inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $5.

This is the fourth volume in this series under the general title, "Modern Chemical Processes," compiled by the editors of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. It covers nineteen chemical processes now in commercial operation, and views them from the following standpoints:—Background, description of plant installation, description of plant operation and process, economics of the process, personnel, and future prospects.

Processes under review in this volume are:—Graphite electrodes, vitamin B_{12} food supplement, allethrin, Stengel process ammonium nitrate, modern Portland cement production, anthraquinone vat dyes, specialty soaps, ammonia-base sulfite pulping, malting, resin and paint production, chlorophyll, French synthetic detergents from petroleum, calcium-magnesium aconitate, nitrofurans, salt manufacture, vegetable oil refining, p-xylene from petroleum, alumina, and aluminum.

ASTM STANDARDS 1955, PART 4—Cloth; 1,383 pages, 6 x 9 inches. Philadelphia: American Society of Testing Materials.

This volume includes test methods adopted by ASTM, as well as tentative methods, for the testing of paint, naval stores, wax polishes, wood, cellulose, acoustical materials, sandwich and building construction materials, and fire tests.

Printed and copyrighted in 1956, this represents the latest methods of test. ASTM standards are published every three years. Methods of tests are listed in a table of contents by test method number in sequence, and in the back of the volume by subject and classification alphabetically. Tests included in the volume refer not only to paint but to all types of paint raw materials, including pigments, solvents, and the like.

CHLORINE. Cloth; 96 pages, 5½x8½ inches. Wyandotte, Mich.: Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation. Available without charge.

This little booklet contains technical data, product and application information concerning chlorine and some of its more important derivatives. End use patterns by year are approximately tabulated. Unloading procedures and handling methods are recommended. Reactions of chlorine with both inorganic and organic materials are discussed. Physical and chemical properties are indicated.

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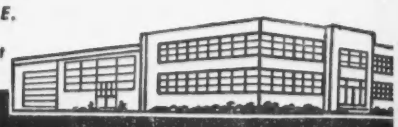

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50 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
29 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
16 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
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132 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
21 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
9 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
1 dm, General Dyestuff Co, La Guaria
ANNATTO SEED—1,810 bgs, C Hensen's Lab, Kingston
ANTIMONY OXIDE—400 bgs, National Lead Co, Middlesbrough
REGULUS—10 dms, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—350 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOL—250 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Leixoes
ARSENIC—25 dms, Antwerp
ASCORBIC ACID—4 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama
10 dms, Mitsubshi International Corp, Yokohama
BARBASCO ROOT—37 bls, Astoria Pan Americana, Callao
30 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Puerto Barrios
BARIJEH ESSENCE—11 bbls, Van Ameringen Haebler, Khorramshahr
BARIUM SULFATE—50 dms, Roussel Corp, Marseille
BEEF EXTRACT—50 cs, Societe Generale, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—16 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Jacmel
21 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
200 bgs, Grace National Bank, Porto Alegre
70 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
4 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
45 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
74 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Santiago
172 pkgs, Crace National Bank, Alexandria
138 pkgs, Empire Trust Co, Alexandria
109 pkgs, Lisbon
75 bgs, Tampico
21 bgs, Port Au Prince
BENZENE—1 ck, Enjay & Co, Havre
BERGAMOT OIL—12 hf cs, Antoine Chiris, Messina
10 hf cs, Messsina
BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE—1 dm, Nepera International Corp, Rotterdam
BONE—100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
71 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
BLACK—400 bgs, Alexandria
CADMIUM—100 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
110 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM TUNGSTATE—23 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
CANANGA OIL—2 dms, A Verley & Co, Rotterdam
CANDELILLA WAX—626 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—625 bgs, F Henjes Jr, Tutoia
438 bgs, Biddle Sayer Corp, Tutoia
375 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Tutoia
125 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoia
112 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Areia Branca
555 bgs, Areia Branca
CASCARILLA BARK—8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Nassau
17 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Nassau
4 bls, Wm M Allison & Co, Nassau
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—125 dms, Jacques Missir, Mangalore
134 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mangalore
CASSIA—83 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—5,082 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
2,684 bgs, Nukamal Co, Khorramshahr
OIL—300 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Santos
CELERY SEED—88 bgs, A C Demoe, Bombay
87 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
174 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
34 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Marseille
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CINNAMONBARK OIL—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—15 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
CLAY—26 dms, Transmares Corp, Antwerp
COAL TAR DYES—74 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
41 bbls, Toms River, Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
13 dms, Transmarine Shipping Co, Bremen
COCHINEAL—44 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Callao
COCONUT OIL—750 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bremen
COPPER ARSENATE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
SULFATE—1,015 bgs, Firsotoline Corp, San Antonio
CREAM OF TARTAR—240 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
700 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—142 dms, Koppers Co, Glasgow
30 tons, H A Gogarty, London
CUBE POWDER—165 bgs, Callao
CUMIN SEED—1,000 bgs, H Sheldon & Co, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, Khorramshahr
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEHYDROACTIC ACID—10 dms, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—538 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam
1,5-DIHYDROXY NAPHTHALENE—9 dms, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
ETHYL ACETATE—3 dms, Carborundum Co, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—30 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
4 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
12 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FORMYL ACETATE—2 dms, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—423,426 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
107,954 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
187,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
106,686 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
107,145 bbls, Jugel Fuel Corp, Punta Cardon
95,052 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALLNUTS—125 bgs, Beirut
GELATIN—500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
200 bgs, Kind & Knox, Havre
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
100 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Marseille
GHATTI GUM—171 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
57 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
GINGER—62 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
30 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
24 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
106 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
56 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
56 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
112 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
432 bgs, New Haven Cold Storage Co, Kingston
400 bgs, Superintendence Co, Freetown
183 bgs, J H Schroder, London
282 bgs, Freetown
PEELINGS—171 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
ROOT—122 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Lagos
GRAPHITE—785 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
GUAIACWOOD OIL—34 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
GUAR SEED GUM—7,500 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
GYPSUM—3,955 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,352 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Halifax
HENNA LEAVES—28 bls, Alexandria
HOOF, HORN MEAL—2,099 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cartagena
KAOLIN—29 dms, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—183 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
630 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
61 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
121 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—187 bls, M J Golombeck, Izmir
LEAD OXIDE—71 dms, National Lead Co, Puerto Barrios
LEMONGRASS OIL—30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
LICORICE EXTRACT—462 bgs, Wm E Martin, Izmir
LIME OIL—1 dm, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
LOCUST BEAN GUM—600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
50 dms, Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
MACE—14 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—2,690 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MANDARIN OIL—4 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
MANGANESE ORE—448 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—900 bgs, Saxo Cutch Corp, Singappre
MELAMINE—23 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
MERCURY—100 flks, J L Fitzgerald, Tampico
100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
MOLASSES—660,787 gals, Instituto Cubano de Est del Azucar, Vita
1,165,116 gals, Instituto Cubano de Est del Azucar, Manati
MONTAN WAX—26 bgs, J H Schroder, Hamburg
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
3 cs, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
SEED—110 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—2,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Visakhapatnam
492 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Visakhapatnam
1,333 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
MYRTLE LEAVES— 5 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Hamburg
NICKEL CHLORIDE—34 cks, D Hauser, Bremen
SULFATE—60 bbls, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Kristiansand
20 bbls, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Kristiansand
36 cks, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
NITROCELLULOSE—1 dm, Binney & Smith International Inc, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—1,000 dms, National City Bank, Seville
4,481 dms, Seville
OPIUM—200 chts, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—10 cs, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
PAPAIN—112 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
51 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, Credit Suisse, Penang
PEATMOSS—3,050 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
1,050 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
706 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,250 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,730 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
2,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
250 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,250 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
400 bls, W Heimann, Bremen
600 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, N J Farm Supply Co, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
350 bls, Lion Trading Co, Hamburg
500 bls, N Y Farm Supply, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—36 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Mangalore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
28 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
240 bgs, Cochin
320 bgs, Alleppey
WHITE—70 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL——11 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—42,509 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
62,729 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
63,471 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
64,215 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
110,204 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
275,021 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
2 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
PITUITARY POWDER ANTERIOR LOBE—2 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
POLLACKLIVER OIL—35 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
CONCENTRATED—1 cs, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—1,000 bgs, Hoger Corp, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Wagner Bros, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Hamburg
FERRICYANIDE—30 bbls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
FERROCYANIDE—1,000 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
METABISULFITE—100 dms, Spring Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
MURIATE—2,000 tons, Potash Import & Chemical Co, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—220 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
127 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,025 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
551 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—37 bgs, Khorramshahr
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—437 bgs, J M Rodgers, Puerto Barrios
RED OXIDE—160 bgs, J Lee Smith, Hull
RHATANY ROOT—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
ROSIN—12 cs, S B Penick & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
SAFFRON—2 cs, J Victori, Rotterdam
SALICYLIC ACID—80 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—120 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
SCARLET BASE—9 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Antwerp
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
325 bgs, Carleton & Moffat Ltd, Calcutta
200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok.
600 bgs, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—2,465 bgs, American Halvah Products, Cutuco
3,944 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Cutuco
112 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Salvador
HULLED—200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—300 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
1,175 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
150 bgs, Calcutta
40 bgs, Rotterdam
27 cks, Rotterdam
SOAP BARK—147 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
1,522 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
STONE—230 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bombay
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—200 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
SILICOFLUORIDE—770 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
500 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
STARCH—612 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Rotterdam
STYRAX GUM—75 cs, Osmanli Bankasi, Izmir
122 cs, Istanbul
SULFUR—7,011 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Coatzacoalcos
TALL OIL—1 dm, Frisch & Co, Antwerp
TANNING EXTRACT—16 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TEA OF MATTE—80 cs, Meer Corp, Paranagua
TETRAPROPYLENE—1 dm, Enjay & Co, Havre
THIODAN—12 dms, Rotterdam
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE—72 bgs, Antwerp
TRAGACANTH GUM—297 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
30 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Khorramshahr
32 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Khorramshahr
524 bgs, M Iran Co, Khorramshahr
123 cs, M Iran Co, Khorramshahr
106 bgs, Khorramshahr
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Antwerp
30 bbls, Antwerp
UREA—6,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VALONIA BEARDS—800 bgs, M E Bensignor, Izmir
930 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
CUPS—21,460 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK—3,266 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WAX—400 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
150 ctns, Glasgow
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
WOOL GREASE—52 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Antwerp
WORMWOOD LEAVES—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
YERBA MATE—100 crts, J Victori & Co, Buenos Aires

Baltimore

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—2,204 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,398 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires

Boston

CARNAUBA WAX—375 bgs, W N Proctor Co, Tutoia

Los Angeles

AGAR—20 cs, Hilner International Corp, Rotterdam
22 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
CALCIUM NITRATE—90,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASEIN—136 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
240 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Buenos Aires
140 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—1,000 long tons, Paul Smith, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
DEXTRIN—224 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, London
EARTH COLORS—6,750 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
1,035 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
GINGER—34 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kingston
KELPMEAL—7 bgs, Fred Olson Line Agency, Vancouver
PEATMOSS—600 bls, H V Nootbaar Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Consolidated Foods Corp, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,250 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
551 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA—28,625 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Ltd, Heroya

Norfolk

TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Santos

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—8,680 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
320 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BEEF EXTRACT—114 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,232 cs, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—303 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—55 cs, Phila Seed Co, Bordeaux
EPSOM SALT—600 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
FLUORSPAR—2,675 tons, A Miller & Co, Aviles
2,407 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Cagliari
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Mombasa
GYPSUM—6,314 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES BEET—4,715 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Havre
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Havre
PEATMOSS—175 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Hamburg
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—191,123 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
106,500 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
150,261 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
296,989 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
123,368 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
141,067 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
199,509 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Sidon
111,561 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
139,332 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
122,287 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,956 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
335,172 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—635 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,102 bgs, Buenos Aires
SPERM OIL—173 dms, Neatsfoot Co, Glasgow
TALC—1,100 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
TARA POWDER—1,188 bgs, Trieste
VALONIA EXTRACT—500 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Piraeus
VANILLA BEANS—63 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

BEEF EXTRACT—948 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—233 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
2,204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
CALCIUM NITRATE—41,364 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—140 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
COPRA—1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabaco
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CAKE—3,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu

FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Talcahuano
3,308 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
2,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Chancay
2,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Chimbote
1,087 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
GYPSUM—8,639 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
HERRINGMEAL—1,323 bgs, Pisco
MARJORAM LEAVES—116 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
ORRIS ROOT—5 bgs, Leghorn
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Cochin
240 bgs, Alleppey
RED—100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
50 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,018 bbls, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, La Libertad
102,704 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
15,319 tons, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Bandar
POPPY SEED—75 bgs, Crawford Keen & Co, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,100 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
109 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—3 cs, J L Westland Co, Yokohama
TURMERIC—7 bgs, Callao
UREA—12,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Herova
WOOD OIL—204 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires

Carbromal Derivatives Filing Deadline Extended

The deadline for filing briefs and statements with reference to the proposal for removing acetylcarbromal and bromural from the list of habit-forming chemical derivatives of carbromal has been extended until May 25 by the Food and Drug Administration.

The agency tentatively concluded last March, on the basis of two hearings held on the petition to strike the products from the list, that the evidence did not warrant such action and recommended that the drugs continue to be labeled with a warning statement that they may be habit-forming.

Brazil Oiticica Appoints Squires Sales Vice-Pres.

Brazil Oiticica, Inc., New York, has named Martin Squires vice-president in charge of sales. The new title carries with it the responsibility for the full supervision of sales and purchasing activities.

Mr. Squires, who started with the company in 1946, had been secretary and acting sales manager for several years.

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Obituaries

Dr. Alexander Frieden

Dr. Alexander Frieden, vice-president in charge of research for Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., died April 21 in that city. He was sixty years old.

Dr. Frieden devoted much research to enzymes and coenzymes, obtained from fermentations employing the brewery's plentiful supplies of pure culture yeast.

George Hamlin Shaw

George Hamlin Shaw, a director and vice-president of Cities Service Company, New York, died April 24 in Dover, Del. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Shaw joined the company in 1933 as industrial relations advisor. Three years later he was made a director. He became vice-president in January, 1956.

Mr. Shaw also had served as industrial relations counsel of Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., and as director of Atlas Corporation.

Dr. Victor Zahn

Dr. Victor Zahn, retired assistant director of the analytical department of Shell Development Company at Emeryville, Calif., died April 18 in Oakland, Calif. He was sixty-nine years old.

Dr. Zahn published several scientific papers, one of which described a method for controlling impurities in high octane fuel. His findings were credited with making possible the production of the first commercial high octane fuel for airplanes.

G. F. Gephart, controller of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, died April 24 in that city. He was fifty-seven years old.

James M. Scott, former chief design engineer for Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., died April 21 in Morristown, N. J. He was seventy-one years old.

John K. Shamsey, labor attorney in the industrial relations department of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died April 18 in that city. He was forty-seven years old.

Eugene Suter, formerly head of Eugene Suter Company, New York, chemical dealer during and shortly after World War I, died April 23 in White Plains, N. Y. He was seventy-one years old.

Salesmen Form Association In Western New York State

A new organization, the Salesmen's Association of Western New York Chemical Industry, has been formed in Buffalo, N. Y. The group is similar to but has no direct affiliation with chemical salesmen's groups in several other major cities.

The purpose of the association is to encourage wider acquaintance among those engaged in sales and sales promotion in the American chemical industry and to foster good fellowship among its members.

Membership is restricted to salesmen, sales managers, advertising managers or executive officers engaged in sales or sales promotion for manufacturers of chemicals or chemical raw materials having facilities located within the United States.

Evans Research Expanding

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, has announced an overall expansion program, which includes leasing of extra space, increasing research personnel, and acquisition of new equipment.

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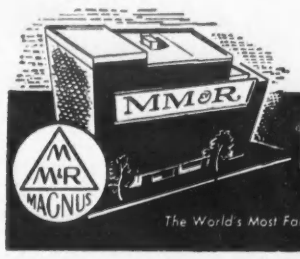

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market appeared to be relatively slack last week dealers reported. Though the various areas of crop damage have already begun to make themselves felt in the market place, the full brunt will not touch spot until the various harvest times. This is true in the instances of both the frost ridden southern Europe and North African floral essential oil sources and the vanilla bean valleys of Madagascar. The South American oils alone appeared to be showing any consistency, and that of course, is the continued downward trend. Ocotea cymbarum showed a price decline last week, while the others continued to show easing tendencies. Ocotea cymbarum declined 2c. to a 50c. per pound listing. It had previously declined 3c. per pound.

Further information relating to crop damage in Grasse and the surrounding areas has been arriving on the spot market, dealers reported. The frost was reportedly seven times as severe as those of 1929 and 1940—the two previously most damaging frosts to strike Grasse. It was estimated that 220,000 of the 260,000 orange trees were killed and the loss was computed at about $4,000,000. About 2,000 orange gatherers will be effected. As a result it is expected that not more than 44,000 pounds of neroli will be produced this year. Dealers on spot noted that practically no reserve is on hand. Severe damage was also done to the Italian groves. Producers of neroli and orange absolute claimed that they will attempt to control prices in order to discourage the use of aromatic chemical replacements. Current quotations for neroli are $400 and more per pound.

Reports on mimosa claim that only the flowers brought in before the frost can be processed and no more fresh flowers can be expected as the trees have been almost completely destroyed. Jasmin, rose and lavender plants have been effected but not as severely as first reported.

French oils including vetivert and geranium remained generally on the firm side and the situation in lavandin is firm at recently advanced prices.

Production reports from Grasse for 1955 noted an output of 757,000 kilos of Jasmin, 580,000 kilos of May orange blossom and 379,000 kilos of May roses. Also included in the report were 60,000 kilos of lavender oil and 400,000 kilos of lavandin oil.

Price Trends

Advanced

Celery seed, French, 3c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, Eucalyptus, 70-80%, 2c. per lb.
Peppermint, 35c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Cochin, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian split, 1c. per lb.
Mace, E.I., 10c. per lb.
W.I., 10c. per lb.
Nutmeg, E.I., 3c. per lb.
W.I., 2c. per lb.
Oil, Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 3c. per lb.
Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 4c. per lb.
White, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
137.60	137.61	134.92	137.72

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—A decidedly firmer tone has developed in this oil over the past month, dealers reported last week. The movement is resultant of the winter damage to crops. Some source informants claim that this year's production will be only about 60 percent that of last year's. While the reduced output is likely to firm prices, efforts will be made, dealers said, to keep prices from spiraling too high in order to discourage the use of synthetic items.

Citronella — Some trade observers are inclined to take on a firmer view of the outlook in Java-type (Formosan) citronella oil, dealers said last week. Prices have shown a tendency to ease as the result of newcrop influences but world consumption has been steadily increasing and continued good demands could serve to bring a reversal in the downward trend.

Lemongrass—Newcrop material, according to dealers, was being quoted at around $1.70 per pound for June-July shipment but the nearby positions are quite firm at $2 per pound. Spot prices were continued at previous levels of $2.25-$2.50 per pound according to quantity.

Nutmegs—Both qualities of this commodity marked time on the spot market last week, dealers said. This is not unusual, it was noted, when it is remembered that imports during the first quarter of the year were heavy and the scarcity forecast will not be felt until late in the year.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This oil continued along the path of decline that has been leading it into softness for the past months. Two price declines within the past two weeks brought last week's listing down to a 50c. to 55c. per pound range. This was 2c. less than the previous quote. The previous listing had been 3c. less than the earlier figure. This oil, along with the other South American oils, bois de rose and sassafras, has been steadily losing ground for a long while now. Dealers see no immediate resolution to the situation.

Neroli—Reports at last confirmed the complete damage done to the source material of neroli during the recent storm and frosts that struck Grasse and northern Italy. Current listings of $400 and more are not expected to slip for some time due to the fact that trees as well as crop were damaged and newcrop of any size is not expected for at least five years. Dealers on spot expressed some trepidation as to just how much inroad aromatic chemical producers will be able to make into their market during this period. However, the complete shortness of stock on spot plus the excessively high nature of the price make the usage of synthetics on a large scale nearly inevitable.

Orange — Local dealers reported last week frost damage to the orange crop in the areas around Lake Alfred and Winterham. Others in the neighborhood of Sarasota and Bradenton, though damaged also, were not hit as seriously. Prices are firm on spot and are expected to move upward, dealers said.

Pepper — Source material for this oil continued to show a particularly sluggish market last week dealers said. The oil itself remained slightly soft though without price shifts. Reports of anticipated supply for this year have been forthcoming. One estimate is as follows:—

The yield of the Malabar crop 1954-55 was reduced to 19,000 tons due to the poor condition of the Tellicherry crop. This year the Tellicherry crop is reported excellent and the total Malabar crop for 1954-55 is variously estimated at from 23,000 to 25,000 tons. Hence the estimate of this crop is 24,000 tons.

As mentioned previously, estimates of the Sarawak, Lampong and Muntop crops at this early date are difficult. Estimates of the Sarawak crop run from 12,500 tons to 16,000 tons. Although the belief to believe that fertilization and spraying has been held to a minimum due to the lower ruling prices, the weather conditions to date are favorable and we, therefore, prefer to estimate the crop again at 15,000 tons for the time being.

The Lampong crop which yielded last

Imports Detained

Week Ended 20
New York

Aniseed, 182 bags.
Cloves (4 lots), 692 bags.
Coriander Seed (12 lots), 1,750 bags.
Cassia (12 lots), 1,150 bags.
Caraway Seed (3 lots), 400 bags.
Dill Seed, 152 bags.
Fennel Seed, 97 bags.
Ginger (7 lots), 1,109 bags.
Gum Karaya (6 lots), 704 bags.
Kola Nuts, 65 bags.
Mace (6 lots), 73 cases.
Nutmegs (11 lots), 947 bags.
Olives in Brine, 25 barrels.
Origanum, 193 bags.
Paprika (2 lots), 275 bags.
Rauwolfia Root, 638 bags.
Sesame Seed (2 lots), 582 bags.

year only 5,000 tons, is estimated this year at 6,500 tons, of which 1,500 tons forecrop will be harvested during April-June (quality not suitable for the U. S. A.) and 5,000 tons main crop during August-September.

The Muntok White Pepper crop, which yielded last year only 5,500 tons, is estimated this year variously from 4,000 tons to 7,000 tons. On the basis of the most reliable information available to date, we estimate this crop presently at 5,500 tons.

Hence total production for 1956 on the basis of these estimates compared with 1955 will be as follows:—

	1956	1955
India	24,000	19,000
Sarawak	15,000	16,000
Lampong	6,500	5,000
Muntok	5,500	5,500
Kota Baru	600	600
Borneo	1,500	1,500
Ceylon	250	250
Brazil	800	800
Total production	54,150	48,650

or an increase of 5,500 tons over 1955.

Sage—The decline of 10c. per pound to the basis of $1.20-$1.25 per pound was attributed by dealers last week to narrowness of demand. This is the first shift for sage in some time.

Spearmint—Although the supply of this oil has not been extensive, dealers reported last week that demand has been disappointing. This has resulted, they said, in some holders becoming anxious to move material. The result has been a softening throughout the spot market with shadings beneath the present listing of $4.70 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Vanillin—Lignin and ethyl vanillin continued steady at the price level to which they dropped previously, producers said last week. The new listing of $6.20 to $6.75 according to quantity was cited as the result of competitive conditions. The reductions represented the first change in the ethyl vanillin line in about two years. Both articles have been gradually cutting into the natural vanilla extract field. However, a more extensive research program in the vanilla bean industry, as well as low prices, have been more than holding vanilla beans place in the market place.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Prices hardened noticeably last week, dealers reported. Offerings for shipment became very sparce and high. Shippers reported that harvesting rice and other crops prevented cutting new Cassia stocks. Gradually, spot supplies have been reduced materially. Since little replacement material has been arriving, the shift in price was inevitably dealers said.

Cinnamon—No material of either quality is to be found on spot, dealers reported last week. Even afloat material has been bought and disposed of. The only quotes dealers report available are May-June figures. In this category, Ceylon number two cinnamon is going for $1 per pound and "0000" quality Ceylon cinnamon is going for 88c. per pound.

Mace—A situation in this market similar to the one in nutmeg has brought prices down in both qualities of mace, dealers said last week. East and West Indian mace declined 10c. per pound each to listings of $2.70 and $2.90 respectively. Dealers attributed the decline to unmoving stocks.

Nutmeg—Anxiety over unmoving material by dealers has brought the spot price down somewhat in both qualities, it was noted last week. East Indian declined 3c. to a 65c. per pound listing while West Indian fell 2c. per pound to a 66c. price.

Pepper—Prices declined rather sharply early this week due to the pressure from Singapore to sell new crop Sarawak. In order to attract buyers, the price of May, June and July shipment Sarawak was cut to the 25c. per pound level. In view of this competition, the Indian market showed a tendency to ease fractionally and therefore spot and nearby malabar prices slipped as well. Once the initial shock of the decline was over, the market acquired a reasonably steady tone, but the demand was not sufficient to produce any real rally. Buyers seemed to have adopted a watch and wait policy. The test of the market will continue as long as pressure is exerted by Singapore to sell new crop Sarawak. The chances are that this selling will not begin to taper off until after the crop begins to move out of producing areas next month. In the meantime, attractive opportunities to extend coverage should present themselves.

Pimento—The reduction of Jamaica's floor price has lowered the market here. This was done, dealers suggest, to implement the sale of old crop. This suggestion is borne out by the lack of excess material on spot and the dearth of material in Mexico. With the heavy consumption period ahead, dealers suggest that the price depression will soon be wiped out.

Vanilla Beans—Prices are tending upward for this commodity. The earlier reports of severe damage to source areas in the northeast sections of Madagascar have been verified by official queries.

While Mexican vanilla bean prices are influenced by the firmer trends in the Bourbon beans, nevertheless the rise in the Mexican varieties in some measure being tempered by a reasonably good carryover of stocks from last season and additional supplies currently coming into the market from the new crop.

Spot prices on Bourbon are up 20c. to 25c. to the basis of $6 to $6.50 per pound. Cut and whole Mexican beans are being held for $5.85 to $6.25 and $7.35 to $7.50 per pound respectively.

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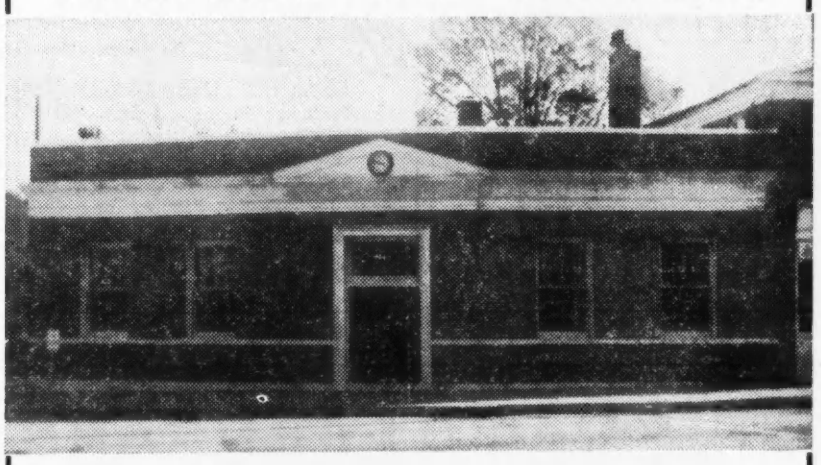

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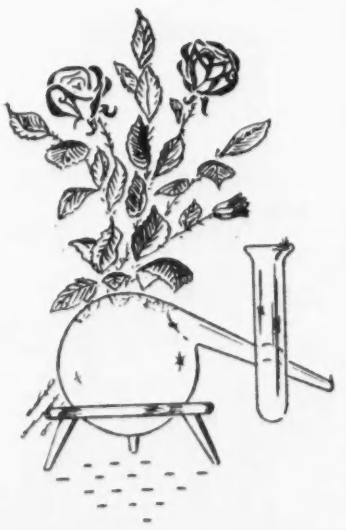

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Phillips Synthetic Seen Economical Rubber Alternate

A new synthetic rubber, *cis* 1,4 polybutadiene, gives promise of providing an economical alternate for natural rubber in many of its uses, according to Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla. Phillips scientists have developed a process which will produce this polymer in high yields.

A modification of the process produces a *trans* 1,4 polymer which is a high-softening-point (greater than 300 F) resin with many potential uses.

In addition to the synthesis of *cis* 1,4 polyisoprene, the synthetic counterpart of natural rubber, Phillips researchers have synthesized *trans* 1,4 polyisoprene which is the synthetic counterpart of gutta percha and balata. The economics of this latter development may open up new uses for this material, which has been expensive to obtain from natural sources.

Cosmetic Chemists to Fete Larrick, Shelley on May 18

Commissioner George P. Larrick of the Food and Drug Administration, and Dr. Walter B. Shelley, associate professor of dermatology, will be guests of honor at the annual meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, at the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 18.

Mr. Larrick will be awarded an honorary membership in the society. Dr. Shelley will receive a $1,000 prize, given annually to authors whose papers offer the greatest potential advance in cosmetic science.

National Starch Elects Vice-President, Treasurer

Election of Donald D. Pascal as executive vice president, succeeding the late A. A. Halden, and William C. Buffing as treasurer of National Starch Products Inc., New York, has been announced.

Mr. Pascal has been with National Starch throughout his business career, having joined the organization in 1929. Mr. Buffing was formerly controller of the company.

Chemical Progress

—*Continued from page 5*

and economic fabric," he pointed out. "It is supplying the incomes for a growing percentage of our population. American corporations are the custodians of literally billions of dollars invested by millions of share owners.

"They are the suppliers of the goods, in sufficient quantity and quality upon which the material side of our level of living depends. Above and beyond the operation of a business so that it earns a profit, these and similar responsibilities are demanding increasing ability on the parts of business leaders.

"These twin problems of the future—the need for technically trained and the need for capable business leaders—are with us now, because, obviously, we cannot produce these people overnight. The development of the people to handle these jobs in twenty years has to be started now, or they will not be there.

"This is not a problem just of the chemical industry, but of all industry. It is a problem, essentially, of how we train and educate our youth. This is the reason why our industry and many others are giving and must give so much attention to the matter of education," Mr. Hull said.

Pfizer Meets with Students

Another feature of Chemical Progress Week was the meeting of five industrial scientists with thirty high school science students to discuss the prospects of a scientific career. The students were invited by Chas. Pfizer & Co. to participate in a seminar on what the life of a scientist is like.

The meeting was planned by the Brooklyn chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing firm in cooperation with the New York City Board of Education and was designed to stimulate student interest in science careers.

Melamine, Plastic Houseware Trade Rules Are Proposed

Proposed trade practice rules for the melamine dinnerware industry and the plastics housewares industry were issued last week by the Federal Trade Commission.

Public hearings will be held on the rules for the plastics housewares industry May 9 and on the rules for the melamine dinnerware industry May 10. The hearings will be held at the FTC headquarters building, Washington, D. C.

Oleic Acid on Market

An oleic acid which is a low linoleic white oleine has been introduced by A. Gross & Co., New York. Marketed under trade name "Groco 5L," the new product is a premium oleic acid of extremely light color and low lineolic acid content.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Conditions in this market last week reflected high seasonal sales and expectations, dealers and producers reported. Particular strength was noted in the agricultural and insecticide fields where producers reported possible sales records. Paint sales also appear to be following the pattern set last year when dealers realized the highest sales in the history of the industry. Strongest effected by these seasonal conditions have been xylol, lacquer diluents, mineral spirits, partial and full acromatics. Rubber solvents also show particular strength in the seasonal market. LPG's, in the face of seasonal decline, continued to show strength in some areas, though the market as a whole appeared to be easing.

Crude petroleum production for the month of January reached a new high of 7,199,000 barrels daily, 44,000 barrels daily above the record December production, the Bureau of Mines reported. The daily average production increased 20,000 barrels daily in Texas and 7,000 barrels daily in Louisiana and Montana.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil increased 255,000 barrels daily to 7,280,000 barrels and stocks of domestic crude oil were reduced at the rate of 81,000 barrels daily during the month. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign were 261,592,000 barrels on January 31, 1956 compared with the 265,610,000 barrels on December 31, 1955.

Oil well completions for January totaled 2,643 and a total of 5,481 active drilling rigs were in operation at the end of the month.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol — Insecticide and agricultural sales continued to give strength to this market last week, dealers and producers reported. The growing seasonal picture is reaching its high points about now and dealers noted that record sales may mark the quarter. The one factor offering slight becloudment was of course the continued listless nature of the industrial picture.

Rubber Solvents—Seasonal demand has kept this solvent in a solidly strong position on the market, dealers and producers reported last week. Though the industrial picture continued to shrink in various areas, dealers felt last week that the non-industrial sales scene was of such a nature that it would bolster the market in any areas where sagging appeared. However, the seasonal nature of the non-industrial sales picture might change slightly in May and June.

Toluol—The situation appears to never shift for this commodity. Petroleum producers noted that continued demand in some areas were met by production, keyed closely to the specific needs expressed on the market. However, the over-all picture of this market continues to lack a healthy tone. The coaltar side of the picture, as usual, is flooded with excess stocks that reportedly continue to accumulate. There appears to be no immediate answer and no one has yet come up with the long range suggestion that would offer this market any stiffness at all.

Xylol — Agriculture chemical sales showed further growth in this market last week dealers reported, with demand and sales vying for a lead. Broadening chemical industry sales also added to the already firm seasonal picture. Dealers reported that the xylol scene should shrink less than those of any of the other solvents at the end of the seasonal period. They attribute this to the broad nature of its uses.

Chemical manufacturers continued to offer new sales areas to this commodity through its use as a raw material, it was noted.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 14 totaled 267,085,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 263,744,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 3,341,000 barrels comprising an increase of 3,297,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 44,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
104.53	104.53	104.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Demand for liquid petroleum reached its height during December, 1955, according to Bureau of Mines' figures released last week, and showed a strong decline in January. The December, '55 figure of 17,450,000 was about a third of a million barrels higher than that of the following month. However, both the December and January figures when compared with figures of the previous season, show the tremendous strides made by LPG's in the past year. The figures for January of 1955 were 13,458,000 barrels or about 4,000,000 less than the peak of this season.

Sales continued relatively soft last week dealers said, as the seasonal slump entered its first months. Filling of depleted stocks, however, offered some buoyancy.

Waxes

Bureau of Mines' breakdown of supply and demand figures for January of this year shows a climb in demand for both microcrystalline and paraffin qualities of wax. The January demand figure of 376,000 barrels is 39,000 barrels higher than that of December, 1955. Both the January and December figures stand above the January, 1955, figure of 335,000 barrels.

Microcrystalline—Dealers reported last week continued exceptional sales with resultant market conditions remaining firm and steady. The already firm market has been placed in a further position of strength through seasonal sales, it was noted. Some dealers suggested that the sales situation may be setting a record for the industry. Prices remained unchanged, though firmness at this level over any length of time will nearly assure an advance of some sort.

Paraffin—Continued export sales coupled with the current seasonal picture place this wax on the same level as microcrystalline. The wax container picture should continue to grow for the next few months. Even after that, the export situation has become such that seasonal sales are not absolute necessities to paraffin as they once were.

Miscellaneous Materials

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 13 indicated a decrease in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, the API reported last week. The daily average output of crude including lease condensate was 7,156,000 barrels, a decrease of 15,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,551,000 barrels were 34,000 barrels above the preceding week and 420,000 barrels above the week ended April 15, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 859,000 barrels daily compared with 862,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending April 13, crude oil product on average 7,160,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,683,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 875,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during March amounted to 31,277,657 barrels, or an average of 1,008,957 barrels per calendar day, it was announced. Crude processed during March amounted to 6,654,841 barrels, or an average of 214,672 barrels per calendar day. Crude oil production for the first three months of 1956 amounted to 91,684,237 barrels, an average of 1,007,519 barrels per calendar day. Crude run in the refinery for the same period was 19,479,951 barrels, an average of 214,065 barrels per calendar day.

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FIELD SERVICE Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation operates warehouses in many industrial centers, from which prompt shipments are made. Sales offices (see below) are staffed with experienced technical representatives who are well-qualified to assist in the application of Picco products.

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Clairton, Pennsylvania

Plants at: Clairton, Pa.; West Elizabeth, Pa.; and Chester, Pa.

Sales Offices
Boston, New York, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp.
Clairton, Pennsylvania (OPD)

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and samples of suggested grades for (application)

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Position_____

Company_____

Address_____

Coatings Materials

Activity in prime pigments was slower last week. Informed sources conjectured that an easier market abroad might be inducing consumers to await possible price reductions. At week's end though, all pigment materials were steady and unchanged. Production figures for chrome colors indicated reduced output during February for oxide green, yellow and orange, and molybdate orange. Zinc yellow production amounted to 551 short tons, a sizable increase over the 303 short tons produced in January.

Plasticizer makers reported a discernible decline in sales last week, but prices continued to hold firm. Dealers were unable to point up any factor causing the sales drop, since this is not a seasonally slow period for plasticizers and the rest of the economy appears to be moving along at a steady pace.

Orange shellac inventories have accumulated lately, and as a result, for the second successive week, prices dropped 1c. per pound. Current quotations are 49c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 47c. per pound for lemon No. 2, 44c. per pound for superfine, and 43c. per pound for TN.

An irregular sales pace was again in evidence in the gum market, although the week's business reached a satisfactory total. Manila DBB eased 2c. to 29-31c. per pound, while other varieties of copal gum held steady at previous listings. With the exception of Singapore No. 2 which firmed 1c. to 30-31c. per pound, dammar gums were unchanged.

Argentine casein continued its downward treck last week, slipping 2c. to 22-22½c. per pound. Buying interest appears to be reviving, due to the more favorable prices prevailing. But many consumers who had previously used casein are still substituting soya protein. Dealers are wondering now what price level will bring the bulk of consumers back to the market.

Price Trends

Advanced
Gum, dammar, Singapore No. 2, 1c. per lb.

Reduced
Casein, Arg., 2c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Manila DBB, 2c. per lb.
Shellac, orange grades, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
100.14	100.15	100.15	97.12

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The market was reported steady to firm. Present listings are paste, extra fine, 66½c. per pound; paste, standard grade, 46½c. per pound; powder, extra fine, $1.07 per pound; and powder, standard grade, 76½c. per pound.

Antimony Oxide—Quotations were firm at 27c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. per pound for less carlots.

Cadmium Colors—The perennial shortage of selenium has kept these pigments in very short supply. Prices were advanced substantially several months ago and have held steady since. A new line of cadmium colors, in which mercury is used in place of selenium as a basic material, is expected to take some of the pressure off of this market, as they are amply available and sell at a lower price.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue, CP) during February, at 404 short tons, was virtually equivalent to the previous month's production, according to a Census Bureau report. Chrome oxide green production in February was down to 481 short tons from 535 produced the month before. Output of chrome yellow and orange in February was 2,062 short tons, compared with 2,306 short tons produced in January. Molybdate chrome orange production totals reached 496 short tons, as compared with 548 short tons the month previous. Zinc yellow (zinc chrome) production amounted to 551 short tons, a substantial advance over the 303 short tons produced in January.

Copper Oxide—Prices were firm at the following spreads:—black, 57c.-64½c. per pound; red, 97 percent, 69½c.-83½c. per pound; 90 percent, 57½c.-67½c. per pound. The price of copper was steady in last week's trading, and oxide sales continued at a seasonal pace.

Lead Pigments—An easier price situation abroad was said to be the reason for last week's sales decline in lead pigments. It was felt that buyers were holding off in expectation of a price reduction. At week's end, though, prices were unchanged.

Methyl Violet Toner—This pigment was hiked 5c. per pound recently as a result of higher production costs. In last week's market good buying interest was shown. Producers' inventories appeared to be in good balance with demand.

Titanium Dioxide—Although supplies of this material are still short, consumer requirements have generally been taken care of. Occasionally, delays in shipment have been necessary and at least one producer has reported that at times allocation is necessary.

Zinc Pigments — Dealers reported a lighter volume of sales last week. According to informed sources, the decline was due to an easier market in Europe which led consumers to await further developments on local prices. However, the pigments continued to hold fairly steady throughout the week and no price changes were reported. Inventories in the hands of dealers were said to be sufficient for current market requirements.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Producers are looking forward to a 5-10 percent advance this summer over last year's sales totals. Business at present is seasonally moderate, with all prices firm at listings posted January 1. Supplies for the heavy buying season ahead are said to be ample.

Barytes—The market was reported in good balance with prices steady to firm. Sales, which seldom fluctuate much in this market, continued at a steady clip.

Charcoal—A producer reported a $5.00 advance recently, to reflect rising costs of labor and materials. The advance seems to have had no effect on sales, the latter remaining at good seasonal levels.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for February, and list January's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	†January	†February
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminanting resins	9,460,427	9,263,151
Adhesive resins	2,726,120	2,591,770
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,743,116	2,623,757
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	12,165,125	11,384,911
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	*3,225,629	3,170,927
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	*9,848,946	7,650,344
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	*66,889,609	61,606,746
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	*23,106,438	24,156,725
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	*6,475,923	5,657,276
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	*568,368	482,053
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	692,226	800,256
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	659,468	1,247,116
esterified with other alcohols, (pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	1,960,808	1,962,134
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,139,150	2,247,494
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,947,395	2,994,965
All other modifications	3,115,979	3,602,857
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	*21,196,145	18,678,300
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorhodrin, acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	*595,453	706,813

† Partly estimated. * Revised.

Alkyds—Since April 1, list of price advances was posted by a supplier of alkyds, no changes have been reported. The sales level last week was described

Coatings Materials

as seasonal, with supplies sufficient for all consumer requirements.

Maleics—Like alkyds, these resins were advanced ¼c.-1c. per pound by a supplier on April 1 and have since been steady to firm. Producer inventories were reported in balance with demand. Business has been seasonal.

Polystyrene—A 5c. price hike was posted recently by a major supplier to offset higher costs of production.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—The main supplier in this field reports increasing use of the materials in food packaging processes. Prices have held steady despite some minor fluctuations in citric acid. A good balance of supply and demand has been maintained.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Quotations were steady at 32c. per pound for carlots, 33c. per pound for less carlots, and 30c. per pound for tanks. Last week's spot sales were reported lower than the previous week. Dealer inventories are not particularly high but sufficient for current and anticipated needs.

Dibutyl Sebacate—This material was unchanged at 66c. per pound for drums in carlots. Drums in less carlots and tanks continued at 66½-67c. per pound and 64-64½c. per pound, respectively. As with other plasticizers, the sales pace last week for dibutyl sebacate was somewhat slower than previously.

Diethyl Phthalate—Thus far this year no price changes have been posted for this plasticizer. Barring a significant advance in the price of alcohols or phthalic anhydride, the price can be expected to hold through the present contract quarter. Last week's market was comparatively quiet.

Dimethyl Sebacate—The price has held at $1.27 per pound for drums in carlots. Drums in less carlots are $1.28 per pound; and tanks, $1.25.

Dioctyl Adipate—A slower pace was observed in last week's market, although prices were steady and unchanged. Dealers were unable to point up any factor causing last week's sales decline, as this is not a seasonally slow period and the rest of the economy appears to be moving along at the same pace.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Quotations of TCP have held steady since posting of a 1½c. per pound advance January 1. That increase was made necessary by a hike in the price of cresylic acid. Business last week was reported slower.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Manila DBB eased 2c. per pound to 29-31c. last week. Other grades of copal gum held at previous listings. Sales had become spotty and irregular again but total business for the week was judged satisfactory. Supplies in the hands of dealers appear sufficient to meet consumer needs.

Dammar Gum—Singapore No. 2 firmed 1c. to 30-31c. per pound, while other grades of dammar gum were unchanged. Although the sales pace was again irregular, total volume of business for the week was good. Arrivals of material here from the Far East were judged ample for consumer requirements.

Shellac—Large stocks in the hands of dealers caused quotations on orange grade shellac to slip an additional 1c. per pound. Prices are now quoted at 49c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 47c. per pound for lemon No. 2, 44c. per pound for superfine, and 43c. per pound for TN. Buying interest at the new quotations was moderate.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The price of Argentine casein was reduced 2c. to 22-22½c. per pound. Limited offerings from France were quoted at 23c. per pound. The market can not be said to have recovered yet from the lull that began in January, but a salutary increase in business has been noted. Nevertheless many consumers who had previously used casein are still substituting soya protein, and the question now on the minds of dealers concerns the level to which Argentine quotations must fall in order to be competitive with the substitute. It is interesting to note in this connection that the price is already some 14c. below the listing at which last December consumers were buying the material in fairly large quantities.

Stearates—Stearic acid has held steady since last December, and as a result stearate prices have been stable. The sales pace has varied proportionally with the economy as a whole. In last week's market business was seasonally moderate.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr.20	Mon. Apr.23	Tues. Apr.24	Wed. Apr.25	Thur. Apr.26
Drums—					
K	$8.26	$8.26	...	...	...
M	8.26	...	...	...	...
N	8.37§	...	...	...	...
WG	...	...	...	$8.525§	$8.55
WW	8.65§	8.65§	$8.50	8.43§	8.65
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	8.29	...
N	...	...	...	...	8.27

Tankcars (for week ended April 20)—
M or better, $7.90§; K or better, $7.88§

Sales, USDA

481*	160*	240*	597*	1,035

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65

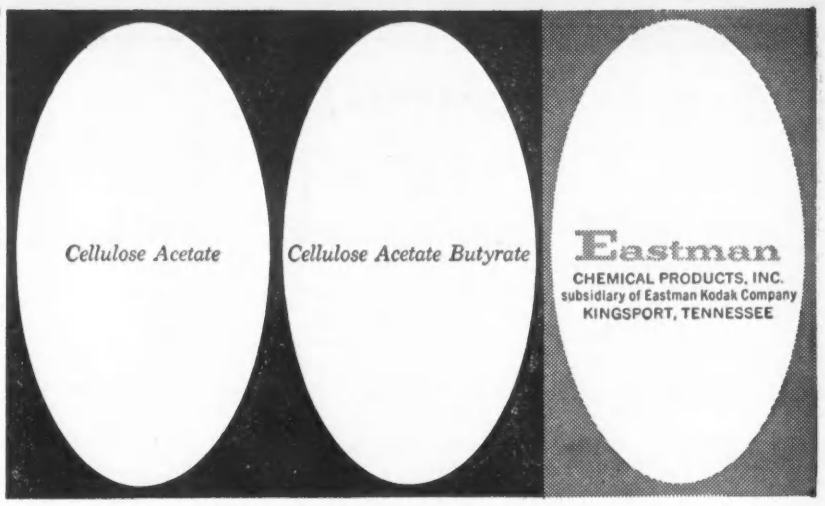
Turpentine, Gum

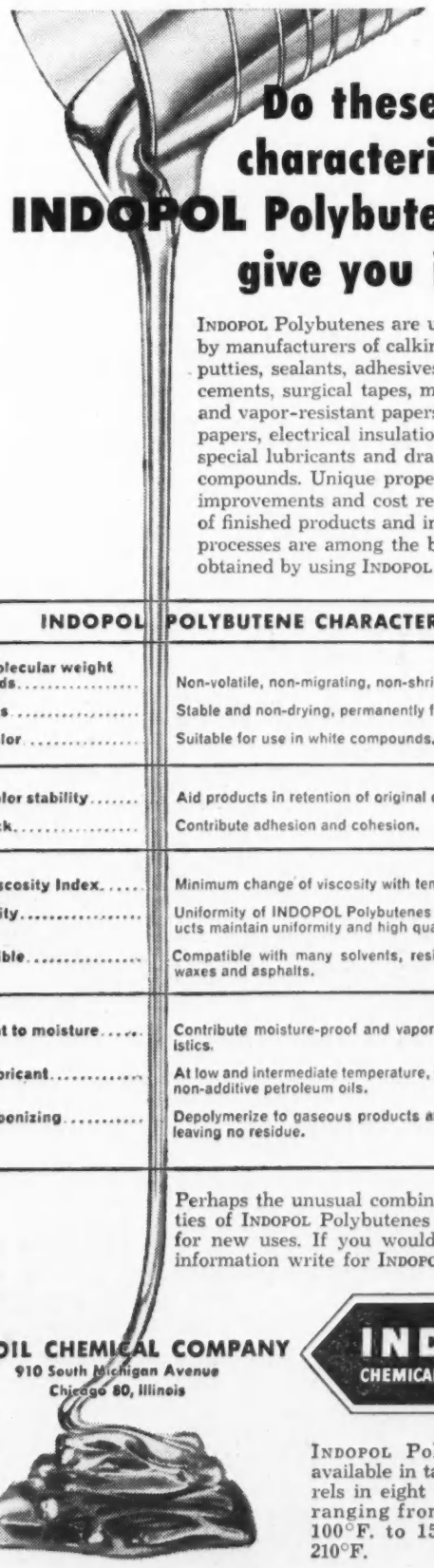
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.555	... .555	...	...
Sales	4,000§	... 10,000§	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal, 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. §Gallons.
‡Average price. ¹Late May.





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INDOPOL	POLYBUTENE CHARACTERISTICS
High molecular weight liquids	Non-volatile, non-migrating, non-shrinking products.
Inertness	Stable and non-drying, permanently flexible.
Light color	Suitable for use in white compounds.
Good color stability	Aid products in retention of original color.
High tack	Contribute adhesion and cohesion.
High Viscosity Index	Minimum change of viscosity with temperature.
Uniformity	Uniformity of INDOPOL Polybutenes helps finished products maintain uniformity and high quality.
Compatible	Compatible with many solvents, resins, gums, rubbers, waxes and asphalts.
Resistant to moisture	Contribute moisture-proof and vapor-resistant characteristics.
Good lubricant	At low and intermediate temperature, similar to highgrade, non-additive petroleum oils.
Non-carbonizing	Depolymerize to gaseous products at high temperatures, leaving no residue.

Perhaps the unusual combination of properties of INDOPOL Polybutenes gives you ideas for new uses. If you would like additional information write for INDOPOL Bulletin 12.

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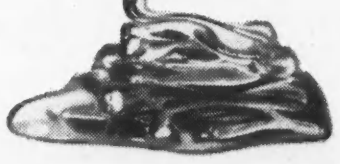

INDOPOL Polybutenes are available in tank cars or barrels in eight viscosity grades ranging from 100 S.S.U. at 100°F. to 15,000 S.S.U. at 210°F.

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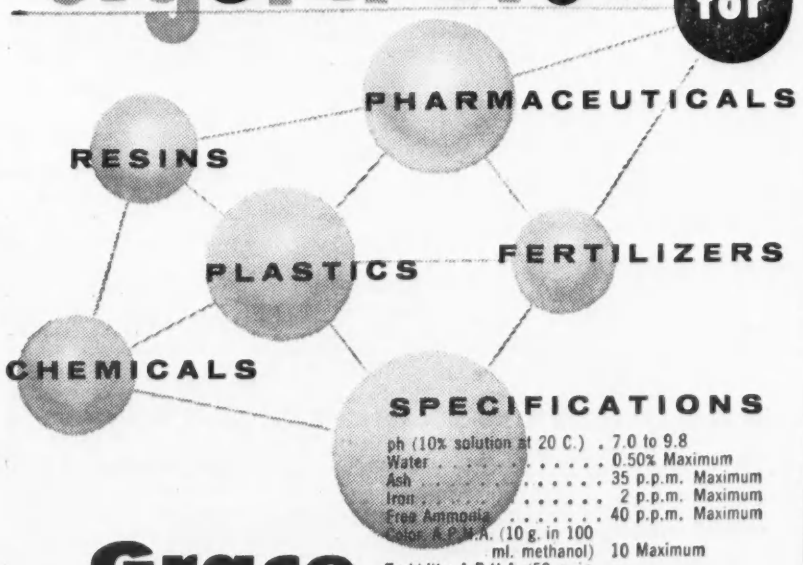

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Coke Institute Arranges Regional Meeting Plans

The American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute has announced the plans for its regional meeting, scheduled for the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 14 and 15.

On the opening day, George A. Abood, of George A. Abood Company, will speak on "Trends of the Coal Chemical Market in Europe." A. J. Dickinson, vice-president of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, will follow with a talk on "Ammonium Sulfate's Year of Decision."

A film, furnished by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "People, Products and Progress: 1975," will follow.

The program on May 15 will open with a symposium on domestic coke. George C. Jarvis, sales manager for Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company, will be the moderator.

Donald E. Matthieu, district manager of Kerchner, Marshall & Co., will speak on "Coke as the Foundryman Sees It" and Theodore E. Burke will talk on "The Market for Small Sizes of Coke."

NPVLA to Sponsor Advertising Seminars

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will sponsor seminars for advertising and sales promotion managers on "Development of Time Payment Selling" and "Promotion of Trade Sales Paints to Meet the Inroads of Competing Materials" during the coming month.

The southwestern zone meeting will be held May 4 in the Adolphus hotel, Dallas, Tex. The eastern zone meeting is scheduled for May 15 in the Biltmore hotel, New York, and the New England zone meeting will be held in the Parker House, Boston.

At the southwestern zone meeting, J. G. Crowell will be discussion leader at the first seminar and E. D. Miller, jr., at the second. George V. Wise will lead the first seminar at the eastern meeting and Horace Felton, jr., the second. At the New England zone meeting, C. S. Wells will be leader for the first seminar and Thomas Durkee for the second.

Hercules Starts Operations At Plant for Paper Resins

The beginning of operations of a new west coast unit, for the production of wet-strength resins for paper, at Portland, Oregon, has been announced by Hercules Powder Company's paper makers chemical department.

The new production unit is an addition to established papermakers chemicals facilities at Portland, company officials pointed out.

Wax-Polymer Concentrate Series Introduced by Unit of Borden Co.

A new series of wax-polymer concentrates, which feature the use of "Pliolite" with either paraffin or microcrystalline waxes, is being introduced by the Resinous-Reslac Department of Borden Company's chemical division.

Offered under the name "Reswax Concentrates," the coatings are designed primarily for paper converters where low viscosities and high polymer concentration are important. Excellent bond strength, absence of tack and improved adhesion to paper or foil are among its other features, according to Borden.

Calcium Nitrate Facility To Be Erected in Egypt

The Egyptian government has accepted the offer of a group of German and French companies to produce calcium nitrate containing 20.5 percent azote from electricity, water and air, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

The plant will be operating by the end of 1959, and production will increase gradually until it reaches full annual capacity of 370,000 tons by the end of 1960.

The project is expected to enable Egypt to reduce substantially its imports of azotic fertilizers, now estimated at £ E 13 million a year.

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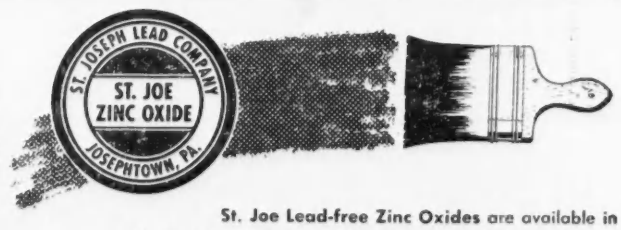

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Copra Exports in March From Philippines Higher

Philippine exports of both copra and coconut oil climbed sharply in March, the Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week.

Equivalent in terms of copra to 86,912 long tons, the volume reflected a gain of 17 percent from a month earlier, and 60 percent from March, 1955.

This sharp increase brought cumulative shipments of copra and coconut oil in the January-March quarter to 260,219 tons copra equivalent, nearly one-third more than the 197,516 tons in the first quarter of 1955.

Copra exports in March, totaling 71,058 tons, again—as in recent months—went predominantly to Europe. By destination and quantity, they were as follows: United States (Pacific Coast)—17,733 tons: Colombia—5,000; Denmark—5,350; Western Germany—1,000; the Netherlands—23,450; Western Germany and the Netherlands (destination breakdown not available)—7,325; Norway—1,000; Sweden—1,500; Europe unspecified; 7,000; Israel—1,200, and Lebanon—500 tons.

Silicone Department of GE Buys Land for Expansion

The acquisition of more than sixty acres of land adjacent to the silicone products department of General Electric Company at Waterford, N. Y., has been announced.

The land was obtained to provide adequate room for an expansion of production, research, and administration facilities to meet the increasing industrial and consumer demands for silicones, GE said.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 33*

Yellow hansa, 10 g. bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205-	.0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb	5.60	—
Yellow ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.27	.27½
basic, dlvd	lb.	.31	.32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb	40	42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.30	4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.823	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½-	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞-	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
Oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran, dms	lb.	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41⅓
normal dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04⅛-	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½-	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—

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Cashew, Pepper Council Set Up by Indian Gov't

The Indian government has set up a Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council under the chairmanship of the Deputy Controller of Imports and Exports, at Cochin.

The council has not yet started functioning actively, but its scope will include increasing internal production, better basis of crop estimation, export promotion, standardization of quality and trade terms, and, in fact, organization of the pepper trade from every aspect. The council is expected to function actively beginning next year.

FAS also reported that the Indian government has accepted the recommendation of the Forward Markets Commission to grant recognition for a period of three years to an association which may be constituted in Cochin, for conducting futures trading in pepper.

Cochin seems to have been chosen because of its preeminent position in the pepper trade both as an export center and as a center nearest to the pepper producing areas, it was stated.

Wormser Asks

—*Continued from page 4*

from the international markets and thus bring about higher prices."

He suggested that several hundred million dollars worth of metals and minerals might be obtained by the government in this manner.

He recommended to the assembly those measures now under discussion to authorize the United States to join the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

He denied that OTC was a "supra-national agency with powers of life and death over foreign trade" but insisted that OTC will sponsor multilateral trade negotiations, and will offer a forum for international consultation and discussion of trade disputes.

World Lead, Zinc Requirements

Jean Vuillequez, vice-president of American Metal Co., L'd., spoke on "World Lead and Zinc Supplies and Requirements," did not think that a reduction in the use of these metals need necessarily result from the current domestic reduction in automobile production.

This year's models are using more zinc die castings per car than ever before, he said. The consumption of lead is not geared so much to annual car production as to the numbers of cars on the road needing battery replacements and using gasoline containing tetraethyl lead compound.

He saw both the supply and demand for lead and zinc continuing at the high levels set in 1955 with the government's stockpiling program acting as a market stabilizer.

He predicted, however, that in the next ten years an increase of from 20 to 25 percent in the free world's use of lead is necessary and that zinc must find additional markets so as to increase its use by at least 35 percent if consumption is to keep up with potential production.

Zinc-Lead Mining Needs

M. P. Romney, manager of Utah Mining Association, who discussed "Zinc and Lead Mining in the United States," indicated that the zinc-lead mining industry needs help from all interested parties if it is to make any kind of recovery in the near future.

He said that lead-zinc mining production in this country has suffered from the continuing imports of lead and zinc; the approaching end of the government stockpile program; and the increasing deficit in mine operating income resulting from increased cost of production and the present and long-term average low price of the metals produced by the lead-zinc operator.

Dr. A. J. Phillips, vice-president and director of research of American Smelting & Refining Company, who reported "Effects of Technical Developments in Creating New Markets for Lead and Zinc," called for the development of more fundamental data on both metals and their alloys.

He cited the need for basic research information on lead as a super-conductor, the possible developments of new organic compounds of lead and zinc which might have a market potential like that displayed by tetraethyl lead, the investigation of the potentialities inherent in the high vapor pressure of zinc and the expanding possibilities for the use of lead for radiation shielding in atomic energy plants.

Zinc Group Names Officers

At the annual meeting of the board of directors, F. S. Mulock was reelected president of the institute for a second term. Mr. Mulock is president of U. S. Smelting & Mining Company, Boston, Mass.

The following directors were elected for the term ending April, 1959:—K. C. Brownell, American Smelting & Refining Company, New York; E. R. Dondorf, National Lead Company, New York; Andrew Fletcher, St. Joseph Lead Co., New York, and C. R. Ince, St. Joseph Lead Company, New York.

Also, G. H. LeFevre, U. S. Smelting & Mining Company, New York; W. H. Leverett, National Zinc Company, New York; E. S. McGlone, Anaconda Company, New York, and E. H. Snyder, Combined Metals Reduction Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Also, S. D. Strauss, American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, and Jean Vuillequez, American Metal Company, New York.

Monsanto Names UK Head

D. R. Mackie has been made managing director of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., London, subsidiary of Monsanto Chemical Company in the United Kingdom. Mr. Machie has served with the Monsanto unit in the UK for the past thirty-two years and has been acting director since last November.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the continued strength of edible oils which reflected active export interest and higher soybeans. Greece asked for bids for 33 million pounds of refined cottonseed or soybean oil and business was pending for shipment to Spain and Algeria. Prices for cottonseed, corn and soybean oils reached new highs. Peanut oil also advanced fractionally. Crude coconut oil was steady despite lower copra.

Firm tone prevailed in tallow and greases, with fairly active trading reported for domestic and export delivery. Offers were limited and held at fractionally higher levels. Stocks of oleo oil were reported unavailable and market was strong and merely nominal. Lard was firm and up slightly.

Trend of oilmeals continued upwards last week. Soybean advanced $3 per ton; cottonseed, $1 and peanut was boosted $8 per ton.

The higher cost of castor oil resulted in an advance of 2c. per pound for sulfonated grades. CCC sold about 50 tankcars of No. 1 castor oil at close to one half cent above previous sales. Crude menhaden oil was advanced sharply. Export interest was keen, with exporters and producers ¼c. apart. Linseed oil was unchanged but shadable due to lower flaxseed. Tung oil was inactive and unsettled. Palm oil was higher due to increased cost of replacements.

Vegetable waxes was featured by the stronger carnauba market. Shipments from Brazil were scarce and higher. This improved demand locally and quotations of all grades were lifted at least 2 cents per pound. Candeilla, bees and Japan waxes were unchanged, but firm.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Lard, cash, 6 10c. per lb.
Oil, castor, sulf., 2c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅞c. per lb.
refd., ⅞c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ¾c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Oleo, 1c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed, 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, 5/8c. per lb.
refd., 5/8c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $8 per ton.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 1c. per lb.
N.C. No. 2, crude, 2c. per lb.
N.C. No. 3, crude, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. per lb.
Yellow, crude, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Oil, tung, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 29, 1955
117.17	113.10	106.53	106.69

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Steady tone prevailed, with prices maintained at current levels. No. 1 Brazilian was held at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Higher cost of oil has boosted sulfonated grades 2c. per pound.

CCC last week sold 2,916,190 pounds of No. 1 castor oil f.o.b. Chickasha, Okla., as follows: 827,470 pounds at 16.55c. per pound and 1,668,720 pounds at 16.80c., both in store; and 7 cars ranging from 17.03c. to 17.31c. per pound, f.o.b. buyers tankcars. The agency had offered about 3,500,000 pounds. Previous sales early in the month ranged from 16.15c. to 16.55c. per pound.

Coconut — Crude was steady and held at 12¼c. Pac. coast. Tankcars were quoted sales at 13¼c., New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was stronger with other edible oils. Sales were noted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was higher at 20.09c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—This market was stronger last week reflecting the advance of soybeans, plus active export interest from Greece, Spain and other countries. Crude cottonseed oil also was firmer and advanced sharply. Trading in futures continued active, with all months reaching new seasonal highs, as a result of active commission buying and short covering. May tenders totaled 74 contracts and promptly stopped. Trade interests and exporters switched from May to July. Cash oil was stronger and refined salad was lifted to 20⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 16c. per pound, tankcars, in the southeast; Valley and Waco, Tex.

The Department of Agriculture announced last week loans on farm-stored 1956 cottonseed crop will be at $48 per ton, and obtainable through January 31, 1957. Purchases of cottonseed will be made from producers through February 28, 1957, at an average price of $44 per ton basis grade (100) from producers and $48 from ginners. They compare with a loan rate on the 1955 crop of $46 per ton and purchase price to producers of $42 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 27 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	533	18.80	17.65	18.60@18.70
July	873	18.85	17.84	18.80S
Sept.	232	18.15	17.30	18.03S
Oct.	52	17.40	16.75	17.30@17.32
Dec.	194	17.10	16.43	17.00S
Jan.	24	16.70	16.60	16.95@17.01
Mar.	77	17.03	16.53	16.97S
May	21	16.98	16.58	16.91@16.95

Total sales, 2,006 contracts.

Linseed—Business lacked snap and with flaxseed lower, the oil market developed an easy undertone. Raw oil was quotably unchanged at 16c. per pound tankcars, Minneapolis, May-August delivery, with intimations that a firm bid could have shaded this figure. Deliveries against contracts continued to move in good volume against current contracts.

Flaxseed—Bids reduced 5c. per bushel. Offerings continued light.

Minneapolis.—Crushers reduced bids on cash flaxseed 5c. a bushel to $3.80, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Offerings were extremely light at this level, most of meager purchases made at the $3.85 level before bids were dropped. Exporters were relatively inactive, only small parcels being sold to Norway, Portugal and Canada. Traders noted first of reports on new crop condition, and topsoil moisture was reported adequate for germination in all sections of the flaxseed growing area. Seeding has started in southeastern South Dakota and is progressing northward. Only 1 car trading in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings totaled 12 cars and 106,845 bushels in trucklots. Receipts of flax for all accounts totaled 150 cars, compared with 55 cars a year ago. Shipments amounted to 69 cars, against 19 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1955-56	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	262,500	120,750	33,250
Since Sept. 1	22,876,000	5,045,250	4,583,500

Oiticica—Moderate business was reported at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Market was steady. Drums ranged from 17c. to 17½c., according to quantity.

Olive—Market remained steady and offers of recently arrived oil were held at $3.60 to $3.70 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot depending upon quality and quantity. Trading was fairly active at this level. Latest reports from Spain stated that forthcoming shipments of oil might be restricted to tins instead of drums.

Palm—Higher prices were named for spot material due to advance of the European market. Drums were advanced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Offers for shipment were restricted to September forward positions.

Peanut—Crude was firmer with sales at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April-May shipment. Refined was maintained at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt. Last week the government released peanuts to produce 30 tankcars of oil.

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that price support on 1956 crop peanuts will be available by means of non-recourse warehouse storage loans to grower associations, and non-

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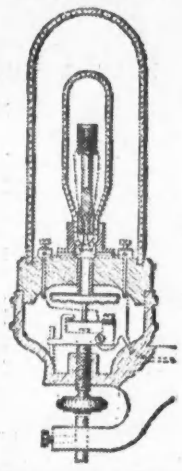

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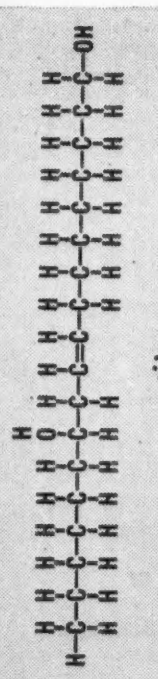

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

recourse from storage loans to producers, at a national average minimum level of $223.60 per ton. This average minimum support price, which is 86 percent of the March 15, 1956, effective parity price of $260 per ton, will be adjusted upward at the beginning of the marketing year (August 1) if at that time the effective parity price or a change in supply from that now estimated results in a higher support price. Support on the 1955 peanut crop averaged $244.80 per ton, reflecting 90 percent of the "old" parity level on August 1, 1955.

Rapeseed — This market was stronger as a result of light stocks and refined was boosted sharply to 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery.

Soybean — Trend of this market continued upward due to higher beans and good export interest. Crude oil was sharply higher with active trading up to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, April through August. Refined salad was boosted to 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 27, follow:—

	Sales	——Cents per pound—— High	Low	Close
May	69	15.87	14.99	15.83@15.95
July	24	15.75	15.10	15.80@15.84
Sept.	1	15.20	15.20	15.21@15.30
Oct.	1	13.60	13.60	13.85@13.95
Dec.	24	13.45	13.05	13.58@13.65

Total sales, 119 contracts.

Tung—Quiet demand created an easier tone. Tankcars were more or less nominal at 23¼c. to 23½c. per pound, New York, prompt, according to seller. Drums ranged from 25c. to 26c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Domestic oil also was nominal at 23½c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were steady and quoted nominally at $160 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds—— Beans	Oil
Last week	1,164,900	600,000
Previous week	1,110,450	1,136,000
Corresponding week, 1954.	2,619,000	2,426,000
Total this year	17,690,650	25,057,500
Corresponding period, 1954.	41,257,895	27,034,000

Copra—Market was lower and prompt shipment was available at $165 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Buying interest was slow.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was quite active and firm. Yellow grease was reported sold up to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white also was strong with all fat held at 8½c. to 8⅝c. and not all hog, 8c. to 8¼c., same basis.

Lard—Futures remained firm and higher. Cash lard was lifted to 13.10c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo—Lack of stocks stiffened this market and quotations were merely nominal at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine ranged from 12¾c. to 13¼c., barrels, same basis.

Tallow—Trading was quite active for domestic and foreign account. Soapers bought bleachable fancy at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, and small lots at 7⅞c. with up to 8c. asked in some quarters. Extra was sold at 7⅝c. and special, 7½c., same basis and No. 1 was held at 7¼c. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9⅜c. to 9½c., drums, f.a.s. Edible was scarce and higher for shipment at 11c. to 11¼c., tankcars, delivered.

Fish Oils

Cod — Replacements were firm with trading in Scandanavian oil reported on the basis of 11c. to 11½c. per pound, drums, exdock, according to position. Buying interest was moderate, chiefly for prompt shipment.

Menhaden Crude — This market was firmer reflecting the higher European market. New crop oil was lifted to 9c. per pound, tankcars, works, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Export inquiry was active with bids about ¼c. below sellers ideas. Refined fish oil remained firm at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt. Trading was active in drum lots.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market followed the bullish tendencies in the soybean meal market the last several days, with most mills raising asking prices from $1 to $3 per ton. Supplies seem to be ample. Exporters have been showing more interest lately for May and June shipment. Forty-one percent old process was offered at $52 per ton Memphis; $51 lower Mississippi Valley points; $57.50 Georgia; $60 Carolina mills, and solvent at $51 Memphis and lower Mississippi Valley points for April-May shipments.

Linseed Meal—Market remained steady. Trading moderate.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal was only fair, but supplies were limited and prices firm. Export interest was active early, tapering off toward week-end. Shipping directions were good, several crushers working on earlier export orders. Prices ranged from $53 to $54

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Successor to W. C. Hardesty Co., Inc.
25 MAIN STREET BELLEVILLE 9, N. J.

H-11

Oils, Fats and Waxes

per ton for May forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis as to seller. Old process expeller type was at $59.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	11,640,000	9,960,000
Since Sept. 1	544,930,000	475,140,000

Peanut Feed Meal — Exporters still dominated the market and bidding for more material than is available. Prices for forty-five percent meal have jumped to $60 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama mills for May shipment. Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 1,200 tons of meal. Domestic buying interest still was slow.

Soybean Meal — Good feed demand caused prices to advance. Buying interest also was active from exporters and domestic buyers. Supplies are ample. Forty-four percent meal, was higher at $57.50 per ton, bulk, Decatur, for April; $58.50 for May, and at $59.00 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for May-June shipment.

Waxes

Stronger Brazilian carnauba market, combined with improved demand from consumers and dealers further stiffened the local market and crude and refined were advanced 2c. per pound. Replacements from Brazil were further advanced, which resulted in increased buying interest and higher prices. No. 3 Ceara crude was lifted to 60c. to 61c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba to 61c. to 62c. Refined grades were also raised 2c. per pound. Offers of yellow replacements from Brazil were scarcer and sharply higher. This caused holders of small lots to advance quotations of Ceara and Parnahyba grades at least 2c. per pound. Chalky and No. 2 North country were in small supply on spot and 1c. to 2c. higher. Candelilla wax was unchanged but firm, reflecting the difficulty of getting firm offers for shipment from Mexico. Stocks here were light and firmly held. Trading in beeswax were spotty, the market was unchanged though steady with the firmness of crude grade replacements.

Feather Tankage Firm Formed to License Makers

Formation of a new firm, the B-M-K-Corporation, to license producers of hydrolyzed poultry feathers, has been announced by Edward Mayer, president, in Salisbury, Md. The corporation has been granted patent 2,702,245, and is now issuing licenses to produce hydrolyzed poultry feathers.

Five companies have been licensed by B-M-K to produce hydrolyzed poultry feathers. They are:—Ideal By-Products, division of Wilson & Toomer Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. D. Jewell, Inc., Gainesville, Ga.; Mardel By-Products Corporation, Salisbury, Md.; Poultry By-Products Company, Canton, Ga., and Smith-Rowland Company, a division of Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.

McKesson Drug

—*Continued from page 4*

1. He succeeds James W. Seibert, who moves up to district vice-president. Mr. Donaldson will be succeeded as division manager in Amarillo by Val H. Sessions, presently sales manager.

William E. Whiteside has been appointed sales manager at Houston. He formerly had the same position in Wichita. Mr. Whiteside succeeds M. L. Jones, who will become district sales manager as previously announced.

Harry N. Metcalf has been named sales manager of the Wichita division, succeeding Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Metcalf was formerly sales manager at Abilene, Tex. He is succeeded in that position by Tom Turner, formerly McKesson specialist.

Additional appointments include the transfer of Ralph H. Bell from operations manager, San Antonio, Tex., to the same position in Amarillo, and the appointment of C. P. Gandy, credit manager in El Paso, Tex., as operations manager in San Antonio, replacing Mr. Bell. William Collins has been promoted from accountant to credit manager and accountant at El Paso.

FMC

NO GEIGER COUNTER NEEDED TO LOCATE CHOICE EQUIPMENT

Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors; Closed, Jacketed; 500 & 1,000 Gal.

Blaw Knox Stainless Reactor; Jktd. Agtd. 7'6"x7'6".

Monel Reactor 785 Gal.; Jktd. Agtd.

A. E. Smith 1,750 Gal. Autoclave in Type 317 S/S; agitated.

Houchin Nickel lined Jacketed Kettle; 6'x5'; double motion agitators.

Dowtherm Resin Kettles 2 Sizes, 8'x10' and 7'6"x10' in Type 316 Stainless contacts.

Nickel Lined Steel Pressure Tanks; Jacketed 50 PSI; Internal 125 PSI 7'x11'; with 7½ HP agitator.

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STEIN EQUIP'T
OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS
Devine ±12 & ±23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & ±6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
±2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter ±49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers ±2TH & ±2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson 30"x42", 4'x5' & 6'x4'.
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
±1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—±00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—±0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant ±0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill ±1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams ±3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 x 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
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IN STOCK

DRYERS
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Buflovak 32"x90" Atmospheric double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf with six 40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins ±16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers ±1SI Stainless, Bantam and ±4TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
1—Williams 12"x18" S/S Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50", stainless and steel, Solid Bowl Continuous.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 42" Suspended 316 S/S perforated basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended S/S perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—5,000 gal. Vertical 347 S/S Tanks ½" shell.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 316 S/S Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
5—Stokes DDS2, "R" and "T" Tablet Presses.
1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press 316 S/S, 20 HP motor.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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2—Roto Feed Mixers
1—KACR Reactor
1—Kom-Bi-Nator 200 GPH
1—Homogenizer AC-500
3—Pumps, etc.
All stainless steel; built 1952

CENTRIFUGALS

1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, St. St., Fume tight.
1—Fletcher Susp. 40" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
1—Tolhurst Susp. 26" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
2—Bird Solid Bowl, Continuous Filter, 36" x 50" and 40" x 60".
1—Bird 24" x 24" Continuous Screen Filter.
6—DeLaval Nos. 74-11; 94-01; 600, LA-11.
2—Sharples Super Centrifuges, St. St. Bowl.

CRYSTALLIZERS

2—Swenson-Walker, 30' long each, Welded Jackets.
3—B & S 6' dia. Stainless Steel Crystallizing or Evap. Kettles, with jacket and agitator.

DRYERS

1—B & S 3' x 15' Rotary Dryer, Everdur Constr.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 38" dia. x 15' long.
4—Devine #27 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, two-door, 17 shelves, 475 sq. ft.; with condensers.
1—Devine #23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, two-door, 13 shelves, 356 sq. ft.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves, 39" x 59", 80 sq. ft. 9½" space. UNUSED.
1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. [illegible], still installed in Camden, N. J.
1—Bowen 5' dia. Stainless Steel Spray Dryer.
1—Stokes 3' dia. x 15' long Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
4—Double Drum Dryers: 42" x 120"; 24" x 60"; 24" x 36"; 22" x 38".
5—Rotary Hot Air Dryers: 5'6" D x 50' L, 4'6" x 40', 3' x 24'.
2—Hardinge Rotary Coolers, 104" x 70', 104" x 30'.
1—Hardinge XC-2 Ruggles Coles Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 4' D x 30' L.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—Conkey 1900 sq. ft. Triple Effect, Vertical long Herculoy tubes.
1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. Double Effect, all stainless steel.
1—Stainless Steel, 145 sq. ft. coil, 500 gal. pot.
1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.
3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".
2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

FILTERS

1—Niagara #510-28 Type 316 Stainless Steel Filter, with extra set of screens.
1—Feinc Rotary Vac. Filter 6'6" dia. x 6', string discharge.
1—Alsop SD-6-WR-10 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.
3—Sweetland Filters: #12 (72 lvs.); #5 (20 lvs.); #2 (18 lvs.).
2—Eimco 10' x 12' Rotary Filters, Rubber Covered.
1—Swenson 8' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat type. Acid proof construction.
9—Filter Presses open and closed delivery, 12" to 36".
1—Niagara #95-36 Filter with stainless steel leaves.
1—Sperry Aluminum Filter Press, 15", 29 ch.

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LIGHTNIN 3 HP PORT AGIT new surplus.
PATTERSON 4x5 BUHRSTONE lined PEBBLE MILLS.
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19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
C27 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
PN14 Sharples Super-D-Canter SS.
36"x50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" Bird Centrifuge, suspended.
48" Bird SS Centrifuge, perf.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
705-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
625 CFM Worth. Compressor, 100 PSI.
Ammonia Compressor, 40 HP.
190 sq. ft. SS Evaporator.
5'x10 Hearth Herreshoff Furnace.
24" Shriver Rubber Covered Filter.
24" Filter Press, aluminum P&F.
Sharples Nozlejector SS.
140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer. NEW.
100 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
200 gal. SS Reactor.
350 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
750 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI
3000 gal. SS Reactor.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
12,000 gal. 150 PSI Tanks, ASME.
1300 gal. Glass-Lined Tank.
2500 gal. glass-lined Storage Tank.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
6—Steel Tanks 10'6" x 27'—⅜" plate.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
4—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
9—Tanks 49" dia. 68" lg. 550 gal. ea. with M.H.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long.
1—Meade Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. Meter.

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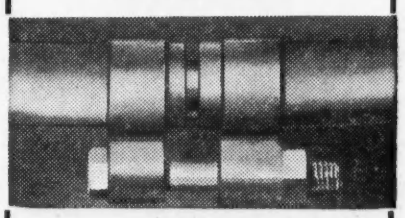

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Study the illustration above and you will instantly notice the exceptional neatness and simplicity of the closure.

This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Bolted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

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CHOICE EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE NOW

1—Hersey 4' x 30' S.S. Rotary Dryer.
1—Roto-Louvre 705-20 S.S. lined Rotary Dryer.
1—Patterson 5' x 22' Ball Tube Mill—Unused.
3—Sturtevant #10 & #12 Rotary Blenders—Unused.
1—A.T. & M. 60" S.S. Centrifuge, M.D.
2—Devine 20 shelf Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 59" x 78".
6—Surface Condensers & Receivers 50 to 150 sq. ft.
1—Stokes Microvac Pump 60 c.f.m. M.D.
4—Day & Ross 40 gallon Pony Mixers 1 & 2 speed, M.D.
2—Rotex Sifters 40" x 66" Double and 40" x 84" single deck, M.D.
1—Tri-Homo Disperser #4 w/5 H.P. Motor.
1—Lee 300 gal. S.S. Jack. Kettle 90# W.P.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. G.L. Reactor.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Patterson 4' x 5' Pebble Mill, M.D.
1—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Rubber Lined Centrifuge.
1—W & P 100 gal. Double Arm Jack. Mixer, M.D.
1—Day Imperial Stainless Steel 350 gal. Mixer, Type MDF.
2—Patterson 5' and 6' Double Cone Blenders, M.D.

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5—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallons each.

1—Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 200 gallons.

1—Readco Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 50 gal.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

1—Lancaster Muller, Model EGB-4.

4—Patterson Side-Entering Mixers, Model OPGM with 25 HP explosion-proof motors.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 200 gallons with Anchor Type Agitator.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 2500 gal.

1—Lancaster Muller, Model EGB-4.

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1—Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 3000 gal.

1—A. O. Smith Type 347 Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1000 gal., 300 PSI.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed 10 gallon Reactor, with anchor type agitator.

1—Buffalo Tank, Steel Jacketed, 2500 gal. Reactor ASME 50# pressure.

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10—Struthers Wells Karbate Heat Exchangers, 125 sq. ft. ea.

2—Ross Aluminum Heat Exchangers, 77.5 sq. ft. and 155 sq. ft.

6—Badger Aluminum Condensers, 5, 106, 122 sq. ft.

2—Alco Admiralty Metal Heat Exchangers, 1600 sq. ft. ea. (New).

10—Aluminum Horizontal Storage Tanks, 17,000 gallons each.

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2—Ross Steel Heat Exchangers, 852 and 936 sq. ft.

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10—Worthite Centrifugal Pumps, Model 1CG1.

2—Mikro Bantam Pulverizers, complete.

4—2 Roll Laboratory Mills, 6" x 13" (New).

1—Mikro #2TH Pulverizer, complete.

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2—Haskins Cap Tighteners, m.d.
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2—54"x70" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S/S Solid bowls.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
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3—Aluminum 3500 gal. vertical closed Tanks.
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2—Devine Size 5—10 shelf vac. shelf Dryer.
2—Fitzpatrick Model K & D Comminuters 20 & 7½ HP.
1—Louisville 6'x35' stainless & alum tubular Dryer.
4—Beaird 4'x30' rotary Dryers, oil and gas fired.
2—Sweetland Stainless 690 sq. ft. Filters—hydraulic closing.
1—500 gal. stainless jacket vacuum Still.
2—Day 75 gal. stainless jacketed sigma blade 2 arm Mixer.
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'Another Very'

—Continued from page 3

largest inventory accumulation on record, amounting to $3,344,000,000 at the end of February.

"This represented almost one and three-quarters months' supply position in terms of sales which is not excessive, considering that the stock-sales ratio stood at two to one in January, 1954, and one and three-quarter to one in January, 1955.

"It is only because some pessimists fear sales may slip off that the inventory picture looms large, but in the light of present indicators such slippages does not appear to be likely."

Capital Expenditure Plans

Among these "indicators," Mr. Fowles noted, were the plans of the industry for capital equipment expenditures, the rise that has taken place in employment in the industry, and the increase in average weekly earnings of the production workers in the chemical field.

Expenditures for capital equipment this year, he recalled, have been planned at a rate 40 percent greater than in 1955, or about one-fourth greater than those for all manufacturing industries combined.

This vast chemical expansion, he added, is taking place when tax amortization certificates for chemical projects have practically disappeared from the scene, indicating how much chemical producers think of the future despite the loss of this short-term assistance.

Mr. Fowles said that the recent rise in the Federal Reserve Board's rediscount rate, it is believed by some, will result in tempering somewhat the current surge in spending for new plant and equipment. He believes this would be partially offset, however, by the fact that capital outlays this year will be paid for largely from the retained earnings of companies.

"What does all this mean?" he remarked. "Well, manufacturers just don't expand their facilities for a lesser volume of business, and recessions just don't occur when producers are adding this much to their capital goods. Translating these planned capital outlays into sales results in a conclusion that the chemical industry this year will top last year's record volume of $23 billion."

P. A.'s See Rolling

—Continued from page 3

rials are reported increased, it is generally attributed to good business and protection against price advances or strikes. Thirty-four percent of the committee say inventories are higher, compared with 32 percent in March. The same inventory is reported by 50 percent, against 57 percent last month, and 16 percent say inventories are lower, compared with 11 percent in March.

Employment

Higher employment was reported for April by 26 percent, against 23 percent for March. There were 60 percent, compared with 66 percent the previous month, who said employment was the same, and 14 percent showed less employment compared with 11 percent in March. In the manufacturing areas especially, skilled people are much in demand.

Buying Policy

Buying for production materials remains predominantly in the thirty-to-ninety days' range. The breakdown shows 24 percent in the thirty-day range; 36 percent in the sixty-day bracket, and 26 percent covering for ninety days. There are still 14 percent who report that they must cover for 120 days or more.

On MRO supplies, there is little change from last month. Only 1 percent report a need for 120 days' lead time, with 17 percent in the ninety-day range; 26 percent in the sixty-day range; 39 percent at thirty days, and 17 percent ordering as needed.

For capital expenditures, 61 percent report a need for a lead of 120 days to one year; 18 percent require ninety days; 11 percent, sixty days, and 10 percent, thirty days or less.

Specific Commodity Changes

Corrugated paper products and aluminum had the greatest number reporting price increases.

On the up side are: Aluminum, brass, some copper products, nickel, some steel items, tin, pig iron, oxygen, acetylene, alcohol, paper, corrugated cartons, lumber, coal, lubricants, electric motors, electrical equipment, linseed oil and tin cans.

On the downside are: Copper, rubber, burlap and nylon yarns.

In short supply are: Aluminum, copper, nickel, steel (stainless, alloy, pipe, plates, shapes, structural, sheets), selenium, titanium dioxide, monel, paper, corrugated papers, cellophane, lumber and cement.

Sulfuric Facility

—Continued from page 3

some time ago by Allied Chemical and the Milton Corporation of Elizabeth.

A General Chemical spokesman said that final design of the acid works and estimate of construction costs are not yet available. The new facility will be equipped for processing raw materials supplied by Esso Standard Oil Company from its Bayway refinery and finished products will be returned to Esso.

Final details of this arrangement are being worked out by the two companies. Other industries in north Jersey, metropolitan New York and New England will also be served from the new sulfuric acid plant.

According to General Chemical, soil bearing tests and other preliminary work will start immediately on the new site and the Jersey Central will construct a rail spur into the property under the terms of a pact with it.

Ultimate plans include dredging a channel and construction of docking facilities to accommodate water-borne movements as well as rail and truck shipments.

General Chemical's other operations in New Jersey include producing works at Edgewater and Camden, a large research laboratory in Morristown and a distributing warehouse at Passaic.

Barrett, another division of Allied Chemical, has operated a roofing felt mill in Elizabeth for a number of years.

Commerce Department

—Continued from page 3

dyes, leather hides and skins, pigments, paints, chemical specialties, soil improvement compounds, soap and toiletries, and beauty and barber supplies.

All of the goods involved in the new roster are of the type that would be approved for export under existing licensing policy. The new general license procedure (GLSA) in no way reflects a change in the policy of banning strategic goods to the Soviet bloc.

The main purpose is to reduce the paper burden on American exporters and the government by eliminating the previous requirement of separate report forms for each shipment.

Details of the action were published in Current Export Bulletin No. 763, and list the items which may be shipped under general license to the following destinations:—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Outer Mongolia, Poland and Danzig, Roumania, and Soviet Russia except the maritime provinces (far eastern seaports) of the USSR.

Toilet Goods

—Continued from page 7

& Staff, will speak on "What do Toilet Goods Ads Mean to Women?"

Willard Pleuthner, of Baton, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, will hold an audience-participation panel on "Brainstorming."

On May 16, a packaging and production session will be headed by Edward W. Love, production manager of Bristol-Myers Products Company.

Topics will be:—"How a Product is Developed from a Packaging Standpoint," Albert Jasuta, Bristol Myers.

Production of the Package and Development of the Packaging Line," Lloyd Adams, Avon Products Company.

"Efficiency and Economy in Packaging Operations," William Ropp, of Pact-It, Inc.

The scientific section will meet at 10 a.m., May 17. At luncheon, the Cosmetic Importers, Buyers and Suppliers Award for the outstanding paper presented before the scientific section meeting during 1955, by David Warner, Fleuroma, Inc., president of CIBS.

DuPont Unit

—Continued from page 3

the area west of the Rockies, with products from the kine'ic division's existing plants at East Chicago, Ind., and Carney's Point, N. J., being moved in by tankcar for re-loading into ton tanks and smaller cylinders at the Antioch plant.

After September 1, the company said, it is anticipated that all western district requirements for "Freon-11" and "Freon-12" will be supplied from Antioch production. Other types of the "Freon" compounds will be repackaged and warehoused at the Antioch site to provide fast service for west coast users.

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fessions," with John H. Nair, of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., presiding. The following papers will be presented:—

"Communication within the Professional Society," by Dr. Walter J. Murphy, American Chemical Society; "Interdisciplinary Communication Among Scientists," by Dr. Dwight E. Gray, National Science Foundation; "International Scientific Communication," by Dr. W. A. Noyes, University of Rochester, and "Communication Between Older and Younger Professionals," by Dr. Francis J. Curtis, vice-president, Monsanto Chemical Company.

This will be followed by a luncheon session at which Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, president of AIC, will give the address.

The final professional session will be on "Communication and the Individual Professional Man," with Richard L. Moore, of Foster D. Snell, Inc., presiding.

The papers to be presented will be:— "Communication and Participation in the Community," by Dr. C. C. Price, University of Pennsylvania; "The Tools of Communication," by Dr. Johan Bjorksten, president of Bjorksten Research Laboratories, and "Communication as a Factor in Success or Failure on the Job," by Dr. Sidney Kirkpatrick, vice-president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

Penta Moving Up

—Continued from page 7

168,580,155 gallons in 1954 to 159,848,744 gallons in 1955.

Volume of wood treated with preservatives last year increased 3 percent over 1954. In 1955 an estimated total of 258,180,350 cubic feet of poles, crossties, lumber, timers, fence posts, piling, switch lines, crossarms, wood blocks, and the like were treated with preservatives. This compares with 250,662,697 cubic feet treated in 1954.

The volume of poles increased from 63,873,388 cubic feet in 1954 to 90,090,714 cubic feet in 1955. The volume of crossties, on the other hand, decreased from 105,529,303 cubic feet to 85,983,680 cubic feet.

a Quiz
that may save
your life

Q. What is cancer?
A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?
A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
A. Yes. By having regular health examinations yourself. And by contributing to The American Cancer Society.

Q. What will my contribution be used for?
A. For research that may some day save your life, for education and for helping cancer's victims.

Strike back at cancer... man's cruelest enemy — *Give*

American Cancer Society

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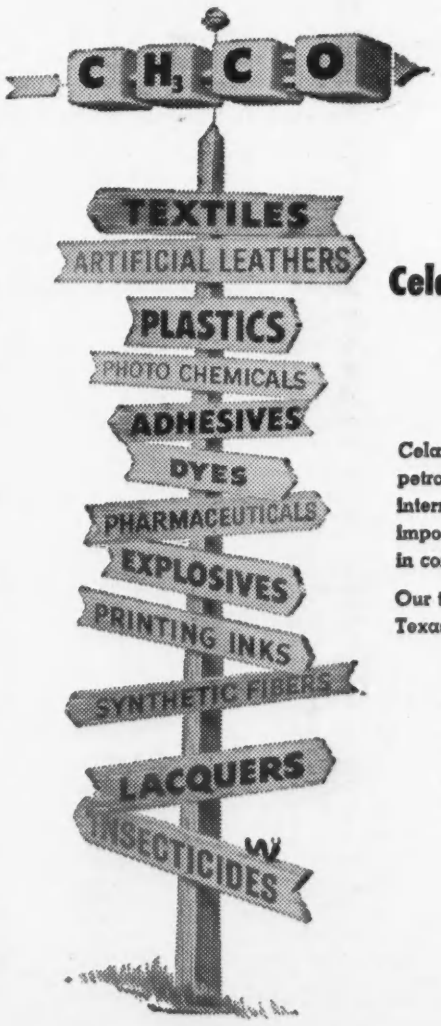

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